MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 MARCH 1983

Libya

The Libyans "challenge" the United States and are prepared to die defending their honor against it, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi declared in a Jamahiriyah anniversary speech in Banghazi broadcast live by Tripoli radio and reported by JANA. Deploring the "defeatist logic" which made Egypt, Sudan, and "even the Palestinian resistance" surrender to the United States, Al-Qadhdhafi said Libyans are confronting the United States to defend the Arab nation and to promote Arab unity, which the Americans are trying to prevent. He reaffirmed Libya's call for Arab states to honor previous unity agreements with Libya, asserting that if Arab rulers do not want to honor these agreements Libya will be obliged to mobilize the "popular masses" to achieve unity by force. "Secessionists and regionalists" who are tyrannizing the Arab nation and hampering unity should be "physically liquidated," he averred.

Lebanon

Crackdown on Smuggling -- An Army Command communique broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio announced that illegal import of foreign goods will henceforth be "strictly forbidden" and that all illegal ports will be closed as of 7 March. Smugglers and receivers of smuggled goods will face prosecution by military courts, the communique declared. Christian Lebanese Front leaders expressed support for the new measures, according to the Voice of Lebanon.

Soviet Ambassador's Return -- Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov returned to Beirut after a long absence, Beirut radio reported. After stating that the Soviet missiles recently supplied to Syria are defensive missiles aimed at deterring those who are "lying in wait for Syria and those who stand behind this threat -- and I mean the United States," Soldatov said a military confrontation on Lebanese territory would be "different" from an attack on Syria.

Israel

Begin on Syria, Settlements -- Prime Minister Menahem Begin said the modern Soviet arms "flowing" into Syria are an obstacle to peace since the weapons are intended "to toughen the Syrian positions prior to reaching an agreement on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon," ITIM reported citing Begin's remarks to the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem. On the issue of settlements, Begin stressed that were it not for the Israeli presence in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip, these territories would have undergone a process of "Lebanonization" and turned into a "center for potential disasters."

Judaea Group -- Security forces in Judaea have uncovered a radical "armed clandestine" group whose aim is to use violence to induce Hebron's Arab inhabitants to abandon their homes and property, MA'ARIV reported. According to a police source, the group's members will soon be arrested, the paper added.

Relations With Egypt -- During 2 March talks in Ismailia on Israeli-Egyptian border conflicts, Israel agreed to give priority to discussions on the Tabah issue while Egypt agreed to later discuss other issues in bilateral relations, Jerusalem television reported. A related MENA report disclosed that the Egyptian delegation will emphasize Egypt's "inalienable right" to the area and the importance of solving the dispute in accordance with the terms of the peace treaty and the 25 April 1982 agreement.

Egyptian-Soviet Relations

Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, discussed Soviet-Egyptian relations with an Egyptian Foreign Ministry official during a 2 March stopover at Cairo airport, MENA reported.

PLO Affairs

"For every step Egypt takes away from Camp David, we will move 10 steps closer to Egypt," PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat declared during a Khartoum news conference reported by SUNA. The PLO leader expressed hope that circumstances would allow him to visit Egypt at the "earliest opportunity." 'Arafat also voiced his regret over the "imprecise interpretation" of the PNC statement concerning Egypt.

In another development high-level Palestinian sources have affirmed that 'Arafat will arrive in Amman "within the next 2 days" for talks with Jordanian officials on future Palestinian-Jordanian relations, according to the Amman paper AKHBAR AL-USBU'.

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PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO CONVENE IN AMMAN

JN030733 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 3 Mar 83 pp 1, 28

[Text] High-level Palestinian sources have affirmed that the first meeting of the PLO Executive Committee will soon be held in Amman under Yasir 'Arafat. The sources said the meeting will draw up the broadlines for the PLO's political move in light of the PNC resolutions. The committee will also form the Palestinian delegation which will take part in the Nonaligned Summit Conference.

The same sources added that Yasir 'Arafat will arrive in Amman within the next 2 days for talks with ranking Jordanian officials on the special future relations between Jordan and Palestine and on coordinating their international move.

'Arafat will be accompanied by a high-level Palestinian delegation. He will also lead the PLO's delegation to the nonaligned summit which will convene in New Delhi.

In another development Palestinian sources confirmed that former U.S. President Carter wishes to meet with Yasir 'Arafat, adding that the meeting could take place in Riyadh during Carter's visit there.

'ARAFAT HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN KHARTOUM 2 MAR

JN021102 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Mar (SUNA) -- [Passage indistinct] at a press conference here today, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat affirmed that the resolutions of the latest PNC session in Algiers emphasize Palestinian unity and the adherence of the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied territory to the PLO as their sole legitimate representative. The resolutions also basically consecrate the independent Palestinian decisionmaking process.

The Palestinian leader pointed out that the PNC resolutions also emphasize the distinguished relations between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples and approve the establishment of a confederation in the future. However, this is not considered a mandate for King Husayn, he said.

Struggler 'Arafat announced that the forthcoming nonaligned summit in New Delhi would issue several resolutions on the Palestine question. These resolutions are being discussed now at the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference but they cannot be revealed now.

The PLO leader reaffirmed that there will be no peace, solution, or stability in the Middle East by sidestepping the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return, self-determinatin, and the establishment of their own independent state with Jerusalem as its capital.

'Arafat said the Palestinians are the basic and difficult figure in the Middle East equation. The recent battles of Beirut and Lebanon, the reorganization and rearrangement of the Palestinian house, and the rebuilding of the Palestinian institutions destroyed by Israel are best proof of this.

Leader Yasir 'Arafat announced that the PLO is currently trying to rebuild the Center for Palestine Studies in Beirut, which Israel destroyed and pillaged of its documents. He said the PLO had filed a case against Israel before UNESCO for destroying and pillaging the documents of this center.

'Arafat added that the destruction of the center, through an explosion planned by Israel, resulted in the deaths of 13 men and women researchers, including the wife of the center's director, Sabri Jiryis. He said that the center held 35 years of research by Palestinian researchers. Therefore, the seizure of a spiritual and cultural heritage of the Arab nation is part of the cultural conflict with the Zionist enemy.

He asserted that the Arab territory through which thousands of invaders passed before will remain Arab.

'Arafat said Palestinian-Egyptian relations and efforts to restore Egypt's natural and leading role in the Arab world are proceeding well and normally. He expressed hope that circumstances would allow him to visit Egypt at the earliest opportunity. 'Arafat added: It is our right and the right of the Arab nation to ask Egypt to stay away from Camp David. For every step Egypt takes away from Camp David, we will move 10 steps closer to Egypt.

The Palestinian leader expressed regret over the imprecise interpretation of the PNC statement concerning Egypt and the subsequent statement issued by the National Democratic Party in Egypt which said that Egypt's sacrifices for the sake of the Palestine question are sufficient reply to what the PNC statement says about Egypt. 'Arafat explained that the PNC statement praises Egypt and its role as well as the sacrifices of its people. He said: I instructed the Palestinian media men to issue an explanation and a correction on this subject.

Addressing his brothers in the National Democratic Party, 'Arafat said: You must not play on the subject of sacrifices. We are aware of the Egyptian people's enormous sacrifices in blood and military efforts for the sake of the Palestine question. So it is absolutely impermissible to play on such political and sacred issues.

Struggler Yasir 'Arafat asserted that the Palestinian revolution will continue the struggle against the Zionist enemy and that the word "impossible" does not exist in its dictionary. 'Arafat pointed out that the Palestinian resistance had not launched operations against the Zionist enemy from Lebanese territory. He said: I gave my word of honor to the Arab kings and presidents at the 1969 Arab summit conference that the resistance would not use the Lebanese border in its operations against Israel, and I stuck to that pledge. He said the PLO has special methods of carrying out its operations against the enemy as it knows the enemy better than anyone else.

Yasir 'Arafat explained that the PLO's membership in the so-called Steadfastness and Confrontation Front depends on that front's resurrection and return to what it was. He noted that there have been internal failures in several fields.

The Palestinian leader expressed satisfaction with his talks with President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and officials here. He said that opinions during these talks, which covered all topics on the Palestinian, Arab, and international issues and the Nonaligned Summit Conference, were identical. 'Arafat also expressed his profound thanks for the hospitality accorded him in Juba, the capital of the southern region, where he was also granted an honorary doctorate by its university. He said this was a touch of love by the university, the southern region, and Sudan for the Palestinian revolution and people.

'Arafat said that yesterday he visited the new camp for Palestinian strugglers in the region of (Arkawit) in eastern Sudan. He added: I cannot find words to express my appreciation for the warmth and hospitality I received from our people in Sudan. They have moved me. My visit to Sudan has also relieved me in this difficult Arab atmosphere.

Yasir 'Arafat is due to leave Khartoum this morning.

KHALIL AL-WAZIR DISCUSSES PRISONER EXCHANGE

GF021606 Kuwait AL-'ANBA' in Arabic 1 Mar 83 p 21

[Interview with deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces Khalil al-Wazir, identified by nom de guerre Abu Jihad, by AL-ANBA' correspondent in Algiers Talal al-'Awadi -- no date given]

[Excerpt] There have been developments on the issue of the exchange of prisoners of war between the PLO and Israel. On these developments Abu Jihad said: When the revolution held a number of Israeli prisoners of war we immediately set our conditions. The first condition: releasing all the detainees and the prisoners of war in Ansar camp. It is noteworthy that the 5,500 are not all fedayeen since the number of combatants held there does not exceed 500, the remainder being Palestinian and Lebanese civilian laborers and students. When we handed over the Israeli pilot, the soldier, and the nine corpses, we had an agreement with Philip Habib that this would take place in return for releasing all the prisoners of war in Ansar camp. But what happened is that we handed over all what we had and the enemy dragged his feet on this issue despite the U.S. guarantees with regard to the release of the Ansar detainees.

The second condition is the restoration of the research library.

The third condition is that 1,000 prisoners from the occupied territories who have been arrested since 1967 be released. We also presented a namelist of 1,000 prisoners to the Red Cross and to Chancellor Kreisky, who is mediating this issue. We had an initial response approving the release of 800 and objecting to the possibility of releasing the other 200 prisoners.

We have stressed that we adhere to these conditions and that no progress will be made unless the enemy commits itself to accepting our conditions.

I have announced that once our conditions are accepted we will send those representing us to Vienna within 24 hours to be there when the freed brothers arrive in Vienna so that the exchange of prisoners can take place in the proper manner.

As for our prisoners who reside in the West Bank, they will remain where they are. As for those who are not inhabitants of the West Bank and were arrested while taking part in patrols, they will remain outside the West Bank. As for the prisoners of Ansar camp, those who are not from the south [Lebanon] will remain where they are and will not be subjected to any harm; those who are from south will be transferred to their places of origin.

KUWAITI DEPUTY PREMIER RECEIVES QADDUMI DELEGATION

LD021948 Kuwait KUNA in English 1600 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Kuwait, Mar 2 (KUNA) -- Kuwait's Deputy Premier, Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir met here Wednesday with a three-man Palestinian delegation headed by the PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi.

Qaddumi told reporters after the meeting that he briefed Shaykh Sabah on the resolutions adopted by the Palestinian National Council and the deliberations that took place during the meetings held in Algiers last month and the future course of the Palestinian policy in light of these resolutions. He said he also exchanged views with Shaykh Sabah on coordination of Arab action and stands at the foreign ministers meeting and non-aligned summit in the Indian capital next week.

Qaddumi added that he relayed to Shaykh Sabah the ordeal of the Palestinian people in Lebanon and that Shaykh Sabah assured him of the deep concern of Kuwait and the other Arab Gulf states over that problem. Certain steps have been taken in that connection focusing on contacts with the Lebanese officials to rectify the situation, Shaykh Sabah was reported to have told Qaddumi.

Replying to a question, the PLO diplomatic architect said the Palestinian delegation to the 7th Non-aligned Movement Summit will formulate, in cooperation with Arab and friendly delegations, a number of resolutions on the Middle East crisis and Palestinian issue for adoption by the summit.

In response to friendly countries' cooperation and support, Shaykh Sabah and Qaddumi agreed on the need for Arab coordination regarding necessary support for other peoples' causes.

Qaddumi was optimistic that the meeting of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and the Moroccan monarch last week "constitutes a giant positive step in the settlement of dispute between the two fraternal Arab states."

He said the summit meeting between King Hassan and President Bendjedid, the outcome of which is not immediately (?known), "will have positive manifestations on the whole Arab situation."

Qaddumi, Executive Committee member Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh and the PLO spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzer, who attended the meeting with Shaykh Sabah, are scheduled leave here in the evening for New Delhi to attend the non-aligned foreign ministers meeting.

ALGIERS VOP: PLO OFFICIAL MEETS WITH GDR'S FISCHER

LD030023 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer confirmed that his country would continue effective support for the Palestinian people's struggle under the leadership of the PLO against U.S. imperialism's military and political maneuvers in the Middle East. During his meeting yesterday in Berlin with deputy chairman of the Political Department of the PLO Executive Committee Brother 'Abd al-Latif Abu Hajla, he said that the resolutions of the 16th PNC session which was held recently in Algiers constituted a firm basis for the continuation of the consolidation of cooperation between the GDR and the PLO in the struggle against imperialism.

Fischer also pointed out that the GDR plays an active role, together with the USSR and other socialist countries, in limiting the arms race and for disarmament, pointing out that the statement issued in Prague by the member countries of the Warsaw Pact shows a clear path in this respect. He added that the GDR once again expressed readiness to contribute to effective steps to reduce tension in Europe.

The GDR Foreign Ministry said that Brother 'Abd al-Latif Abu Hajla, who is visiting the country, had talks in Berlin with Oskar Fischer which dealt with the international situation, particularly the situation in Europe and the Middle East. He also informed him of the results of the 16th PNC session held in Algiers.

KUWAIT

PAPER ON DIPLOMATS, ISRAELI INTELLIGENCE

GF021404 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 27 Feb 83 pp 1, 23

["Opinion" column by 'Al-'Amid': "The Jews in European and American Embassies"]

[Text] It has become known to many people that numerous employees of Western and Eastern embassies in Kuwait and the Gulf countries are of Jewish origin -- often they work in the consular and commercial sections in order to avoid drawing attention to themselves as they would if they held other positions.

Some might say that these people hold the nationalities of the countries they represent in Kuwait or in other Gulf countries. However, the knowledgeable say that they work for Israel and serve its intelligence service in our countries. Furthermore, it has been proved that many Jews consider Israel to be their true country even though they hold other nationalities. In fact, they are urged to come to Arab countries to work for the Zionist intelligence service whose instructions they carry out and which they furnish with information and reports.

A great deal of information is promulgated and broadcast from Israel -- exciting information which proves the presence of Israeli spies in Kuwait or other Gulf countries. The informed ones state that employing Jews in embassies of countries provides the best cover for their job as spies for Israel. It is obvious that this holds many dangers because these people can, under diplomatic immunity, obtain information through various methods and can work to spew Zionist venom and spread falsehoods according to the dictates of Israeli intelligence.

We do not know if the competent authorities of our government are giving this serious matter the concern befitting it because the Zionist danger devouring Palestine and its surroundings, is, within its phasic goals, aspiring to this Arab region and setting plans to attack it when the circumstances are right or the time comes to carry out these plans.

Hence, the importance of becoming alert to this issue and checking the background of diplomatic personnel sent to many foreign embassies, especially the U.S. and European embassies, is called for.

Certainly, Zionist wickedness will not miss this opportunity provided by these Jews who come to foreign embassies, become spies for Israel, and carry out its diabolical plans.

OMAN

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR NEW DELHI 2 MAR

GF021320 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, left the country for New Delhi this morning. He will participate in the conference of the nonaligned foreign ministers who will prepare for the Nonaligned Summit Conference which will be held on 9 March 1983.

In a predeparture statement to the radio correspondent, 'Abdallah said the upcoming Nonaligned Summit Conference will discuss a number of issues of concern to the nonaligned countries -- in the forefront of which are the Middle East problem, the Iraq-Iran war, and the Afghanistan and Kampuchea problems, in addition to Third World issues.

The minister added that the Nonaligned Movement will try during that conference to call upon Iraq and Iran to find a solution to their disagreement, that the committee assigned by the Nonaligned Movement to mediate between the two belligerent countries will submit a report on its progress, and that the Nonaligned Movement will encourage both countries to resort to negotiations to reach a peaceful solution to the problem.

Regarding the question of whether Oman will present views at the summit conference, the minister said that within the framework of the GCC, Oman has common stands and views on dealing with issues to be raised at the summit conference.

The minister is accompanied by Sa'id Khalifah, his special secretary, and Samir 'Abdallah, protocol official at the Foreign Ministry. The minister was seen off by Ambassador Sadiq Jawad Sulayman, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, and the Indian ambassador to Oman.

SULTAN QABUS TO VISIT U.S. JORDAN, BRITAIN

GF021312 Doha QNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Muscat, 2 Mar (QNA) -- QNA has learned that Sultan Qabus of Oman will begin a visit to the United States of America during the first half of April, during which he will hold talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan on bilateral relations in particular, and the situation in the region in general, in addition to the Middle East question and the solutions proposed for it.

Prior to his visit to the United States, Sultan Qabus will make a visit to Jordan where he will hold talks with King Husayn of Jordan with the aim of coordinating stands before leaving for Washington and in order to learn the results of King Husayn's recent visits to Romania, Yugoslavia, and Britain.

Sultan Qabus' talks with King Husayn also aim at learning about Jordan's views on the proposed solutions for the Middle East conflict in the Arab and international arenas.

It has also been learned that the sultan of Oman will also visit Britain in April.

SAUDI ARABIA

JOINT ECONOMIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ALGERIA

LD022300 Riyadh SPA in English 2002 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Riyadh, March 2 -- (SPA) -- Saudi Arabia and Algeria have signed an agreement for cooperation in the economic, cultural and technical domains, Algeria's visiting Planning and Regional Development Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi announced here today.

Speaking to SPA at the conclusion of two-day meetings held by the Saudi-Algerian Committee, the minister described the deliberations as a historic phase in the history of cooperation between the two countries. He said many projects would be implemented jointly now that the framework of cooperation had been outlined. The Saudi visit provided an opportunity to meet with King Fahd to whom I conveyed greetings from President Chadli Bendjedid, he added.

In a similar statement, Saudi Planning Minister Hisham Nazir, who co-chaired the committee jointly with Mr Brahimi, said the Kingdom was willing to expand the scope of cooperation with Algeria.

He added that in addition to signing an agreement on economic, cultural and technical cooperation the committee agreed on providing facilities to Algerian projects within the Saudi development fund. At the same time, we will do our best to encourage Saudi investments in Algeria, he said. Other questions are still under consideration by special committees, he added. Earlier today, Mr Brahimi had talks with the Saudi foreign and agriculture and water resources minister on bilateral cooperation.

'UKAZ STRESSES NEED FOR LONG-TERM OIL STRATEGY

PM011757 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 25 Feb 83 p 3

[Editorial: "Long-Term Oil Strategy To Rescue OPEC"]

[Excerpt] World attention is now focused on Riyadh, where OPEC oil ministers' meetings are being held, and is following these meetings, on which the stability of the world economic system and the banking system -- much involved with petrodollars -- depends. Thus, the issue under consideration now is to formulate a long-term oil policy that takes into account a pricing policy in parallel with a harmonious production policy, and to find a radical solution to the question of the price differential on North African high-quality oil.

In the meantime, such a long-term strategic policy should lead to stability on the world oil market, for both producers and consumers. Also, the "dissidents" who dissented from the OPEC consensus should abandon their short-term selfish interests, because they will be the first victims of a policy that disregards the self-evident facts of international economic politics, foremost among which is the fact that instability in the world economic system will damage everybody. We can avoid such damage, however, if we all agree on our strategy and realize our regional and international responsibilities.

In this country, we have shouldered and continue to shoulder fully our responsibility toward restoring stability to oil prices, production levels, and production quotas in a manner that is in line with everybody's interests, giving no party an advantage over another. We do this in the Kingdom out of our firm political conviction of the need to maintain OPEC unity in the interest of producers and consumers and out of our desire to maintain the stability of the regional and international economic situation. It is also out of our belief that regional and international responsibility is a political and moral commitment which has been and remains to be our firm commitment and morality, which will not change with the change of conditions.

We have sacrificed much in order to adhere to this political and moral commitment and to preserve the unity of OPEC and the interests of its members and the consumers. We have warned in the past and we still warn against the policy of selfish adventurism and dissent, and we demand that everybody return to the right path and abandon adventurist policies in order to preserve OPEC as an oil economic poser "regulating" international oil and economic activities.

This is a very critical juncture and the need for an agreement is in everybody's interest. We will not risk our interests for the sake of those who want to harm us. But we are fully prepared to "close" the file of the past and begin a new page of understanding and agreement within OPEC based on the adoption of a long-term oil strategy to which everyone will adhere. This is because the way to resolve the present oil crisis is via an agreement on such a strategy that will secure the interests of everyone, both producers and consumers.

USSR'S BAYBAKOV STOPS OVER AT CAIRO AIRPORT

NC022127 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2010 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Cairo, 2 Mar (MENA) -- N. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Planning, stopped at Cairo airport today en route to Ethiopia. He was met and seen off at the airport by Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador Ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid. During their meeting, they discussed various aspects of the development of Egyptian-Soviet relations.

MUBARAK SAYS NO EGYPTIAN FORCES ABROAD

PM021325 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 28 Feb 83 pp 1, 3

['Abd al-'Aziz Hilal report: "The President Spends 8 Hours in Al-Gharbiyah Governorate"]

[Excerpt] Tanta [no date given] -- President Husni Mubarak has declared that there is not one single Egyptian soldier outside the Egyptian borders and that he is not prepared to send a single Egyptian soldier abroad.

The president said that radio reports of the presence of Egyptian forces in Iraq are untrue.

Egypt, President Mubarak emphasized, has irrevocably chosen democracy and there will be no confiscation of newspapers and no suppression of freedom. The press, he said, has a right to publish what it likes within the limits of the law.

The president added: I respect the constitution, which equally guarantees freedom of the press and freedom of the public.

He stressed that there will be no going back on democracy or freedom because they are our future.

Addressing a public rally in Tanta yesterday, President Mubarak said that the building of Egypt depends on its people and that everyone in every position must double his production.

The president began his speech with a thorough explanation of the dimensions of Egypt's foreign policy and efforts to establish peace for Egypt and the Palestinian people and to restore Arab rights. He spoke about Egypt's efforts in service of the Palestinian cause and its sacrifices over a period of 30 years, reaching 100,000 martyrs and billions of pounds.

The president affirmed that the Egyptian 5-year plan will go ahead as planned despite our economic difficulties. The future of Egypt, he said, depends on us all and not only on the president or the prime minister, and therefore we must join hands to build our future ourselves.

President Mubarak added: We have problems in the fields of housing and utilities but we are proceeding resolutely to solve these problems. The problems cannot all be solved at once, but we are making efforts to solve our problems in Egypt.

The president's visit to Al-Gharbiyah Governorate yesterday lasted 8 hours.

MUBARAK MEETS WITH JIMMY CARTER 2 MAR

NC021304 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] President Mubarak this afternoon received former U.S. President Jimmy Carter. He then gave a lunch in honor of the former U.S. president on the occasion of his visit to Egypt.

MUBARAK CONGRATULATES SENEGAL'S DIOUF ON ELECTION

NC021240 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1212 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Cairo, 2 Mar (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent a congratulatory cable to Senegalese President Abdou Diouf on his reelection as president. The following is the text of the cable:

It pleases me to send Your Excellency the most sincere and heartfelt congratulations on the dear confidence your fraternal people have bestowed on you by reelecting you president of the republic. I wish you permanent success in achieving what your people aspire to in terms of progress and prosperity. I am confident that the strong relations between our two peoples will become stronger with the passage of days and will develop further to their common benefit and in support of the OAU. With my best regards, I wish Your Excellency ample health and happiness and for your fraternal people further progress. Please accept my high regards and esteem.

GHALI COMMENTS ON HASSAN-BENDJEDID MEETING

NC021124 Cairo MENA in English 1025 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Cairo, March 2 (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali expressed hope that all differences between Algeria and Morocco be settled by peaceful means and without foreign interference.

He said that Egypt appreciates the meeting between the Moroccan King Hassan II and the Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid held on the borders between Algeria and Morocco last Saturday.

In an interview with Radio Roma broadcast today, Dr Ghali expressed hope that the PNC resolutions enable the Palestine leader Yasir 'Arafat to negotiate with the Jordanian side on the formation of a joint delegation to join the negotiations for the sake of finding a solution to the Palestinian issue.

Dr Ghali further said that the European group was the strongest group in the world that could play a role in the Middle East issue especially as it has contacts with the United States of America and Israel.

The Egyptian state minister praised the Italian stance vis a vis the Middle East issue, adding that there was coordination between the Italian and Egyptian diplomacy for the sake of restoring peace in the Middle East. He described the Italian role in this connection as positive indeed.

Dr Ghali had paid a visit to Italy on Monday last during which he met with Italian foreign minister Emilio Colombo before leaving to New Delhi to join the Egyptian delegation to the nonaligned ministerial conference which opens tomorrow.

TABAH MEETING HELD IN ISMAILIA 2 MAR

NC022055 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2005 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Ismailia, 2 Mar (MENA) -- A session of Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. talks was held in Ismailia today to solve the dispute over Tabah. Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador Ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid represented Egypt at the session; Michael Kozak, deputy legal adviser at the U.S. State Department, represented the United States and Israeli Foreign Ministry Secretary General Shmu'el Divon represented Israel.

The meeting discussed the measures to be taken in the area until a final solution is reached and the procedural method the sides will follow for the sake of initiating the implementation of reconciliation and arbitration in accordance with the terms of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

MENA has learned that the Egyptian delegation will emphasize Egypt's inalienable right to the area and the importance of solving the dispute in accordance with the terms of the peace treaty and the 25 April 1982 agreement.

'Abd al-Hamid Statement

NC022148 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] The Egyptian, U.S., and Israeli delegations will resume their meetings tomorrow morning to continue discussing all the subjects related to the temporary measures in Tabah area and the conciliation procedures in accordance with the provisions of the 25 April 1982 agreement. The Egyptian delegation will make a statement at tomorrow's session defining the Egyptian stand on the issue and on reaching a solution in accordance with the peace treaty and the 25 April agreement and in a manner that will preserve Egypt's inalienable rights in the area.

Ambassador Ash-Shati'i 'Abd al-Hamid, assistant foreign minister and head of the Egyptian delegation, has stated that the three delegations held an unofficial meeting this afternoon and a 3-and-1/2-hour official meeting this evening. The discussions dealt with all the provisions of the 25 April 1982 agreement as well as the temporary measures in Tabah area and the role which the multinational forces are playing in accordance with the provisions of the agreement. He said the discussions among the three delegations assumed the character of enquiries and clarifications. The head of the Egyptian delegation said the problem requires efforts to resolve it.

AL-AHRAM SEES NO MODERATION IN PNC STATEMENT

NC020756 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Cairo, 2 Mar (MENA) -- The newspaper AL-AHRAM says that the Egyptian people, who displayed great sympathy toward the Palestinian resistance's ordeal in Beirut, feel shocked and confused over the Palestine National Council's statement on its relations with Egypt.

In its edition today, the newspaper says that the ordinary Egyptian man on the street has not found in the council's statement -- which purportedly was the fruit of a conciliation effort among its conflicting factions and a victory for the moderate trend over the extremist one -- any trace of moderation and fairness, especially in defining its position toward Egypt.

The newspaper says that the Egyptian man on the street has found a completely opposite line to all the encouraging signals that appeared following the Egyptian-Palestinian contacts during and after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and to the resistance leaders' call for rapprochement with Egypt in its capacity as the heart of the Arab nation.

AL-AHRAM says that the Egyptian people, who recently became increasingly confident that [Egyptian-Palestinian] relations would improve, find in the PNC's statement a return to old, worn-out, corrupt, and weird themes that tacitly accuse the Egyptian regime of having relinquished its country's and nation's rights by concluding the Camp David agreements and that urge the Egyptian people to struggle against the Camp David policy until Egypt restores its militant role in the heart of the Arab nation.

Concluding its article, AL-AHRAM calls on the authors of conciliatory statements to show kindness to the Egyptian people and their honest citizens, unlike the calls of the advocates of instigation and discord.

GHALI STATEMENT TO AL-AKHBAR ON NONALIGNED

NC010633 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] Cairo, 28 Feb (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has affirmed that there has been a continuity in Egypt's foreign policy throughout the past 30 years and that there has been no real change in its broad lines as the challenges and main objectives have been the same during the times of Presidents 'Abd an-Nasir, As-Sadat, and Mubarak. Those challenges and objectives are containing Israeli ambitions and solving the Palestinian issue.

In a statement to AL-AKHBAR to be published tomorrow, Tuesday, Dr Ghali pointed out that late President Anwar as-Sadat never tried to stop the continuity of relations with the Nonaligned Movement but rather he gave us the freedom to continue our contacts despite the attempts which aimed at undermining Egypt's role and even to remove it from the movement.

In his statement, Dr Ghali reviewed the philosophy of the Nonaligned Movement, the contradictions inside the movement, and their effects on the organization's decisions.

In this regard, Dr Ghali stressed the importance of any Third World grouping and said: The Nonaligned Movement becomes strong when it becomes the wide framework comprising all the Third World groupings and that is the way to realize a strong and real movement.

'ALI TO STOP IN OMAN EN ROUTE TO NEW DELHI

NC021926 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will leave Cairo for New Delhi tomorrow to head the Egyptian delegation to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference which will begin its meetings in the Indian capital tomorrow.

His excellency has made a statement to the radio reporter in which he said: The Egyptian delegation will emphasize during the conference the Egyptian stand on the Arab issues, particularly the Palestinian issue. The delegation will also work for consolidating cooperation among the nonaligned states, especially in the economic domain. The Egyptian delegation will affirm that nonalignment is not allied with any bloc.

His excellency added: The Nonaligned Conference is being held at a time when confrontation between the two superpowers is intensifying as well as when the policy of force and intimidation dominates international relations and armed conflicts and disputes are widespread among the nonaligned states.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister said Egypt has studied all the proposal and plans that are to be raised at the conference and has prepared the amendments it is thinking of proposing with regard to these proposals and plans. Egypt has also carried out contacts with a large number of nonaligned states, particularly India and Yugoslavia, with a view to preparing the necessary stands to promote the Nonaligned Movement.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali will stop over in the sultanante of Oman tomorrow for talks with Omani officials on coordinating the stands of the two countries and to hold consultations on the developments of the situation in the area.

COMMUNIQUE ON NAVAL OPERATION, IRANIAN LOSSES

JN021744 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Communique No 1,019 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 2 March]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The valiant Iraqi Armed Forces which have the honor of defending the homeland and the Iraqi people's dignity against the Khomeyni regime's aggression are capable, with the help of God who champions justice and forsakes aggressors, of pursuing their victories in the air, at sea, and on land, and inflicting great defeats on the enemy. The results of our armed forces' activities last night and today are as follows:

1. At 0200 today, our brave Iraqi naval forces carried out a raid-like daring operation against oil tankers in the Iranian Nowruz oilfield in the Arabian Gulf, south of Bandar-e Khoneyni, which is 100 km from the Iraqi coast. Our valiant naval forces succeeded in destroying five naval units, including oil tankers. Oil installations in the Nowruz oilfields were also destroyed. All our naval units returned safely to base, thanks be to God.

2. Our forward units sighted an enemy troop concentration opposite their positions in the central sector of the battlefield. Our units struck with their weapons, killing 11 and wounding many.

3. Our valiant aircraft today raided enemy positions and concentrations opposite our units' positions in the Maysan sector, scoring direct and effective hits and inflicting more human and material losses. All our aircrafc returned safely to base.

4. One of our units struck an enemy concentration opposite its position east of Basra with its weapons, killing seven and destroying one 106 mm gun.

5. While performing its duties opposite our units' positions in the Maysan sector, our patrols discovered light weapons and military hardware of various types which the enemy left behind when it retreated during the recent Ash-Shib battles. Our forces also killed four and destroyed one observation post in the same sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 March 1983

PRESIDENT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM POLISH OFFICIAL

JN021420 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, on bilateral cooperation and means to promote it in the interest of the peoples of the two friendly countries.

The message was delivered by Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, when he was received by President Saddam Husayn this morning.

The meeting was attended by 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council [RCC], Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister; Khalid 'Abd al-Mun'im, head of the president's office; and the Polish ambassador in Baghdad.

KING HUSAYN RETURNS FROM VISIT TO EUROPE

JN911822 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn returned to the homeland from London this evening at the end of a 3-day visit to Romania and Yugoslavia and a visit to the United Kingdom that lasted several days during which he met with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the secretary of state for defense, the secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, and the minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs.

His Excellency Lieutenant General ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, returned with his majesty.

Present at Amman airport to welcome his majesty were Her Majesty Queen Nur, Prince Muhammad, Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister, the president of the Senate, the chief of the Royal Court, the chief chamberlain, ministers, senior state and military officials, and the ambassadors of the countries visited by his majesty.

AR-RA'Y VIEWS CARTER'S MIDDLE EAST TOUR

JN021348 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 2 Mar 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Carter's Tour," AR-AR'Y says: Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter began a tour of the region yesterday by arriving in Cairo where he was preceded by President Reagan's special envoy Philip Habib. Carter will receive a report from Habib on the results of his tasks and hold talks with President Husni Mubarak and senior Egyptian officials. He will then leave for Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Syria.

Although Carter's visit to the region has been scheduled for a while, his appearance in the arena for the first time since the end of his presidency is significant, especially since the former U.S. president has expressed the hope of meeting Yasir 'Arafat. Although no one wants to inflate this significance, it worthy of attention and analysis. This raises the question of whether an unofficial role has been given to Carter to reactivate the U.S. peace efforts or to explore the possibilities of the success or failure of these efforts in the region.

AR-RA'Y added: The question is raised for the following reasons: 1) The sides with which he will hold talks are, more than any others, connected with U.S. peace efforts. 2) It cannot be said that the purpose of the tour is to comprehend the problem, because Carter is fully aware of all its details and intricacies. 3) Former U.S. presidents abide by a tradition which normally does not allow them to engage in any external activities that are contrary to the policy of the U.S. Administration.

Therefore, the possibility of a certain connection between Carter's tour and U.S. peace efforts in the region is most likely, especially since the time factor represents the principal factor with regard to these efforts in the current phase.

AR-RA'Y concludes: However, this tour could have its advantages. It is obvious that Israeli intransigence, mutiny, and insistence on aborting the peace efforts are the firm fundamentals of Israeli policy, which are not expected to be affected by Carter's tour unless he has brought what would convince the Israeli leaders of an agreement between the democratic and republic parties on supporting the U.S. Administration's peace efforts at this time.

MILITARY COURT SENTENCES VILLAGE LEAGUE MEMBERS

JN021912 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] The military court in Amman has indicted several members of the agent village leagues on charges of contacting and dealing with the Israeli enemy.

The martial law administrator approved a court-martial decision sentencing Sulayman Muhammad al-Qadi to life imprisonment with hard labor on charges of colluding with the Israeli enemy through the agent village leagues. 'Ayid Yusuf 'Abd ar-Rahman Hassun, Hassan Sa'id Qasim Faqih, and 'Iqab 'Abd al-Qadir Mas'ud were each sentenced to 15 years imprisonment with hard labor on charges of contacting and dealing with the Israeli enemy.

ITALY'S PERTINI DUE ON OFFICIAL VISIT 16 MAR

JN021250 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] A responsible source at the Royal Hashemite Court has stated that, at the invitation of His Majesty King Husayn, His Excellency Italian President Alessandro Pertini will pay an official visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan from 16-20 March.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR NEW DELHI 1 MAR

JN011932 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim this morning left for New Delhi to head the Jordanian delegation to the preparatory meeting of the nonaligned foreign ministers preceding the nonaligned summit, which begins on 7 March.

KING RECEIVES INDIAN VICE PRESIDENT 2 MARCH

JN021846 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn met with Indian Vice President Mohammad Hidayatullah at An-Nadawah Palace this evening. His majesty welcomed Hidayatullah's visit to Jordan, praising the strong relations between the two friendly countries. He also discussed with him means of promoting joint cooperation and issues pertaining to the Nonaligned Movement Conference scheduled to be held in India on 7 March. His majesty stressed the need for supporting the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and for strengthening cooperation between nonaligned countries to achieve world peace and prosperity.

Crown Prince Hasan; Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, the chief chamberlain; the Indian delegation, and the Indian ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

SOLDATOV REFERS TO SOVIET MILITARY AID TO SYRIA

NC021729 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov returned to his post in Beirut today after a long absence. Ambassador Soldatov said in reply to a question that his long absence was not due to any political reason, stressing that his country's position toward Lebanon has not changed.

Regarding the Soviet position in case Syria faces military confrontations, Ambassador Soldatov said: There is a cooperation and friendship treaty between the Soviet Union and Syria. We are helping Syria to be able to resist Israel's threats and we respond to the requests for aid from the Arab states. Syria is a friendly state to us, and we provide legitimate military aid to it for self-defense in accordance with a UN document.

He added: Recently, we provided aid to Syria to raise its defense capability in the field of air defense and missiles. These defensive missiles are for defending the country's sovereignty and their existence is apt to deter those who are lying in wait for Syria and those who stand behind this threat -- and I mean the United States.

Asked what happens if a confrontation takes place on Lebanese territory, Soldatov said: That situation will be different from the first situation. I spoke about the aid with which we can defend Syria and Syria can defend its territory.

Asked about the possibility of the Soviet Union's playing a specific role to help solve the Lebanese problem, he said: The Soviet Union contributes to the solution of the Lebanese problem through the United Nations. Our position toward Lebanon's independence is clear. What is important is how the Lebanese themselves act.

20TH ROUND OF TALKS BEGINS 3 MAR IN NETANYA

Delegation Arrives

NC030902 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0830 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Dispatch by Lebanese Information Ministry delegation from Dan Hotel in Netanya]

[Excerpts] At 1023 the official Lebanese delegation to the tripartite negotiations arrived in the Dan Hotel in Netanya and immediately took a brief rest pending the start of the negotiations at 1030. The delegation includes Dr Antoine Fattal, Dr Antoine Barud, Dr Ibrahim Kharma, Dr Dawud as-Sayigh and three Lebanese officers. The tripartite negotiations are expected to start in about 2 or 3 minutes from now. It's the 20th round of negotiations in which the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Lebanon is being negotiated.

Subcommittees Meet

NC030954 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0908 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Dispatch by Lebanese Information Ministry delegation in Netanya]

[Excerpts] The negotiations session started about 6 minutes ago. The opening session ended a few moments ago for consultations at side meetings. Newsmen and photographers were asked to leave the conference hall a short while ago.

Concerning the atmosphere accompanying the negotiations, answering questions by persistent newsmen, head of the Lebanese delegation Dr Antoine Fattal said that there is nothing new to talk about.

Asked if Lebanon will maintain its stance not to discuss the relations before agreeing on withdrawals, he said: I am not aware of such a Lebanese stance.

When told that press reports indicate this, Dr Fattal said: The press reports are incorrect.

Answering a question, a member of the Lebanese delegation said: The committees will continue to draw up the text of the legal provisions only.

We have just been informed by the official spokesman of the Lebanese delegation, Dr Dawud as-Sayigh, that the 5-minute meeting was a routine and ordinary one. The three committees on Israeli withdrawals from Lebanese territory, on ending the state of war, and on mutual relations met a few moments ago to discuss matters before them. We will be with you directly should any new developments take place.

Kimche's Statement

NC031132 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1045 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Dispatch by Lebanese Information Ministry delegation in Netanya]

[Text] This is the Information Ministry delegation speaking to you from the Dan Hotel in Netanya in Israel where the Lebanese-U.S.-Israeli negotiations are being held. We are speaking to you from here providing you with reports about the meetings which the four committees -- political, military, mutual relations, and trade -- have held. The meetings ended about 30 minutes ago, that is at 1220.

The official spokesman of the Israeli delegation, Avi Pazner, told newsmen the following: The negotiations started today in a plenary session. David Kimche, the head of the Israeli delegation to the negotiations, said that the talks have reached an important phase. It is very important that we should know what is exactly taking place, not only during the transitional period, but what is the visualization of all concerned regarding the general agreements after the comprehensive agreement. This means agreements on the movement of persons and products. This is a very basic matter as far as we are concerned. It is preferable that these questions should be studied in detail.

Pazner added: The heads of the Lebanese and the U.S. delegations have agreed on this principle. The committees then convened in four meetings: the political committee on the mutual relations, the military committee on withdrawals and security arrangements between the two countries, the committee on ending the state of war, and the committee on trade questions. [committee names as heard]

Pazner said that the committees will resume their meetings this afternoon.

Answering a newsman's question about the absence of General Avraham Tamir, the head of the Israeli military delegation, Pazner said that Tamir was attending another meeting and that he will come here to the tripartite negotiations at the Dan Hotel in Netanya at any moment.

Answering a Lebanese reporter's question about whether the objective is to get Lebanon out of the Arab framework by establishing normalization relations with it, Pazner said: No. Our objective is to end the trade boycott between the two countries.

Hence, the committees ended their meetings at 1220 and will reconvene this afternoon to resume the discussion of items on the agenda in the 20th round of negotiations.

WALID JUNBLATT ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT DENIED

NC030756 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0745 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] The Israeli forces this morning cut the Sidon-Beirut road at Ar-Rumaylah township and in Sidon and prevented cars from passing. Meanwhile, rumors were spread about an attempted assassination of Walid Junblatt. This was coupled with armed manifestations in some Ash-Shuf villages. However, the contacts made by the security forces confirmed that Walid Junblatt left last night for Jordan and that the rumors about an attempt to assassinate him were incorrect.

AL-WAZZAN TO LEAD DELEGATION TO NEW DELHI

NC021350 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] The Lebanese delegation to the Nonaligned Conference which will begin in New Delhi this coming Monday was formed today. The delegation is led by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and includes Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim, Lebanese Ambassador to Morocco 'Adil Isma'il, and Lebanese Ambassador to India Rabi'ah Haydar.

LEBANESE FRONT DISCUSS CLOSURE OF ILLEGAL PORTS

NC021644 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Excerpts] During its meeting today the Lebanese Front heard a report by Lebanese Forces Commander Fadi Afram on the atmosphere which surrounded the contacts with President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil concerning the measures for the closure of the fifth pier [currently under Lebanese Forces' control] and the ports located in the area within the Army responsibility.

After the meeting, [former] President Camille Sham'un said: We discussed at length the results of the tripartite negotiations. Regarding the illegal ports issue, he said: This problem will be tackled in the future. The important thing is for these ports to be put under customs control. President Sham'un called for the return of the Ash-Shiyah refugees to their properties and for the evacuation of Mar Mikhayil church by its occupants.

Regarding the decision to close the illegal ports, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said the problem of these ports is exactly similar to the question of the Army's deployment in greater Beirut, which was the first step of the 1,000-mile journey. This problem should be tackled in an effective manner, because 60 percent of the state's imports come through ports. We hope that this step will complement what has been accomplished on the way to Lebanon's salvation.

Fadi Afram said: We discussed next week's closure of the ports. We informed the Front leaders about the atmosphere of our contacts with his excellency the president of the republic concerning this matter and we discussed the measures pertaining to this move, especially regarding the closure of the fifth pier and the ports located in the area entered by the Army.

With regard to the ports located in areas outside the state's authority, legal measures will be taken under which merchants who bring in goods through these ports will be prosecuted. All the ports will be brought under control, and Beirut will become the only legal port together with the ports which are under the Lebanese state's authority. This is what has been agreed upon and will be implemented next week. We then discussed the situation in the south and the mountain.

CABINET MEETS UNDER PRESIDENT AL-JUMAYYIL 2 MAR

NC021929 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The Cabinet held its weekly session at 1800 today under the chairmanship of President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil. Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, the ministers, and Army Commander General Ibrahim Tannus attended the meeting. The Cabinet session was preceded by a long meeting between President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister al-Wazzan. This meeting was later joined successively by some ministers.

The official statement issued after the meeting said the Cabinet continued to discuss subjects pertaining to the rescue work and the arrangements made in this regard. The Cabinet also discussed the continuing investigations being undertaken by the central control office. The Cabinet took note of the invitation addressed to the ministers concerned to attend the joint meeting of the parliamentary committees and decided to put these committees in the picture regarding the investigation and brief them on the [inquiry] commission's report.

On the other hand, the Cabinet discussed the question of Lebanon's participation in the Nonaligned Conference in New Delhi and decided to form the Lebanese delegation under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan.

The Cabinet then heard oral reports by Army Commander Gen Tannus and Brigadier General Tannir on the measures which have so far been taken in the course of the greater Beirut security operation, including measures to control the ports and prevent smuggling and military legal measures against offenders.

SALIM CANCELS OFFICIAL INVITATION TO MAYOR KOCH

NC021338 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] In respect to the cancellation of the visit by New York Mayor Edward Koch to Beirut, Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim explained the implications and made clarifications concerning the visit.

Our colleague Joe Sa'adah will now speak to us about this subject from the operations room in the Republican Palace:

[Sa'adah] Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Minister Dr Elie Salim, said on leaving the Republican Palace at noon today that he was the one who canceled the official invitation which was extended to New York Mayor Edward Koch. Minister Salim pointed out that he canceled the visit after the U.S. Embassy in Beirut notified the Foreign Ministry that Mr Koch visited the south yesterday under Israeli auspices. The foreign minister denied that Koch canceled his visit to Lebanon, as reported by the information media in New York, but that it was Lebanon that canceled the official invitation which was conditional upon Koch visiting Lebanon by legal and legitimate means, namely coming from anywhere but not from Israel. The other condition was that he should not visit the occupied Lebanese areas.

PALESTINE BROADCASTS ON REACTIONS TO PNC SESSION

JN021842 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Palestine broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Text] The PNC concluded its session in Algiers the day before yesterday. We are not overstating the facts when we say that the whole world has been looking forward to the PNC session; that everyone was holding his breath during that session. Naturally, there were differences of opinion among those who watched. These differences were so great that they cannot be calcultated in degrees. Those who watched the session had diametrically opposed attitudes toward the PNC deliberations.

The Arab citizen everywhere had been looking forward to a PNC decision stipulating adherence to the Palestine National Charter and unity. The Arab reactionaries who are ready to do anything except genuinely struggle, had been looking forward to what they called flexibility and realism. They wanted the PNC to concede certain inalienable Palestinian rights, such as the right of self-determination by accepting the Reagan plan, and the right of independent Palestinian decisionmaking by authorizing certain Arab party or parties to deal with the Palestinian issue in the absence of the PLO and the Palestinian people.

It seems that Israel had been looking forward to the impossible. Israel expected that the PNC would unanimously concede the rights of the Palestinian people to their national soil. We have not made up this idea. It is an interpretation of the immediate Israeli comment on the results of the PNC session. It is strange that the official Israeli source was the first to comment on the PNC resolutions. This source said that the PNC has not changed even one letter of the Palestine National Charter; that it did not recognize Israel's right to exist or to have a state on what the source termed as Israeli land; and that the PNC continues to adhere to the principle of establishing a democratic, secular state on Palestinian soil.

It is obvious that this official Israeli comment has been replete with disappointment, anger, and impatience. It seems as though the PNC met to discuss the Israel's right to exist rather than the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. It seems as though the PNC met to approve the constitution of Israel, which Israel itself has not written yet, rather than to respond to the provisions of the Palestine National Charter. It seems as though the session held in Algeirs was a session of the Israeli Knesset rather than that of the PNC. The Israeli official source statement is very serious, not because the PNC has disappointed Zionism, but because of the admission implied in the statement, namely, that the Zionist injustice has no hope of continuing unless the Palestinians relinquish their rights. Surely, the Palestinian people will not concede this.

PNC Resolutions Explained

JN021920 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 27 Feb 83

[Palestine broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Text] Brothers on the road to revolution and liberation: The basic fact which emerged from the 16th session of the PNC is that the Palestinian national will is stronger than all the attempts to sow discord. Although there were some shaky voices, the PNC was the expression of solid popular determination to pursue the armed struggle, to confront the Zionist-U.S. onslaught, and to continue with this confrontation.

This fact was revealed in the political statement issued by the PNC at the end of its meeting in which the PNC had dotted the I's concerning all the issues that are currently discussed by the Palestinian revolution. The PNC rejected all the attempts to obscure the PNC resolutions.

The PNC adopted the course of escalating armed struggle against the attempts which seek to wrest the gun from the Palestinian fighter. The PNC also adopted a specific political line for confronting the liquidatory and capitulatory U.S. schemes, particularly the Camp David accords and Reagan's plan. The PNC considered the confrontation of these schemes as the basis for consolidating solidarity between the Palestinian revolution and the Arab national liberation movement. The PNC also defined the basis of the relations between the PLO and the Arab countries in accordance with the following principles:

1. The commitment to the Arab militant causes, foremost of which is the Palestinian cause and the need to carry out the struggle for it.

2. The commitment to the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to repatriation; self-determination, and the establishment of their independent state under the PLO. These rights have been acknowledged by the Arab summits resolutions.

3. The care to safeguard national unity, the exclusiveness of representation, and the respect of the independent Palestinian national decisionmaking.

4. The rejection of all the schemes which seek to harm the PLO's right to exclusively represent the Palestinian people, whether these schemes take place in the form of a delegation or participation in the right of representation.

5. The call to entrench Arab solidarity in accordance with Arab summits resolutions and the aforementioned bases.

The explicit PNC resolutions have been adopted as a clear response to the imperialist attempts which seek at having the Jordanian regime replace the PLO in the peace negotiations or to the attempts at forming a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation which will participate in these negotiations.

The PNC reiterated this stand when it defined the basis for the relations between the PLO and Jordan. It stressed the need to remain committed to the PNC resolutions on the relationship with Jordan and to proceed from the premise that the PLO is the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative inside and outside the occupied homeland.

The PNC believes that the future relationship with Jordan must be established on confederal bases between two independent countries. Thus, the confederal plan will be implemented after the establishment of the Palestinian state and not before, contrary to the current maneuvers which seek to contain and tame the PLO.

Brothers, these are some of the traits of the Palestinian national stand as defined by the PNC. It is a clear image which reflects the commitment to our people's rights and the refusal to relinquish any of these rights.

REPORTAGE ON 2 MARCH ISMAILIA TALKS WITH EGYPT

TA021834 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] In Ismailia, the first round of talks between Israel and Egypt over the disputed Tabah zone south of Elat has concluded. American representatives also took part in the first negotiations between Egypt and Israel since the beginning of the war in Lebanon. The talks are to deal with day-to-day activities in the area, and are being conducted at a subministerial level. No statement has been issued on today's session.

Further on Meeting

TA021941 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] The Israeli-Egyptian talks on the border conflicts between the two countries resumed in Ismailia today. A U.S. delegation also takes part in the negotiations. The three delegations conferred for 90 minutes this morning at the Ismailia Suez Canal Authority's building. Diplomatic sources reported that the two parties made concessions in order to promote the talks. Israel, on its part, agreed to give priority to the discussions on the Tabah border point while Egypt, on its part, agreed to later discuss other issues pending in the bilateral relations.

Talks Continue 3 Mar

TA030617 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] We will now go to Ismailia, where talks are to continue today about the interim arrangements in the Tabah area until a final agreement has been reached. The talks opened yesterday but our envoy in Ismailia, Shim'on Schiffer, emphasizes that the Egyptians are not willing to talk about deliberations on the issue of normalization, at least not in public, although they agreed that once the talks on Tabah began debates would start shortly afterward about normalization issues.

[Begin recording] [Schiffer] Three delegations from Israel, the United States, and the Egyptian hosts sit at the Suez Canal Authority's Guest House, the house built by the canal's designer, Ferdinand de Lesseps, and talk about the future of Tabah. Israeli Ambassador to Cairo Moshe Sason points out that this is the first meeting since May 1982. Since the beginning of the Lebanon war, the Egyptians had refused to meet with an Israeli delegation and, according to Israeli sources here, the meeting in Ismailia is a signal that relations between the two countries have overcome their lowest point as a result of the war. However, it should be emphasized that despite the smiles and the warm reception accorded by the Egyptians, several phenomena are outstanding: The Egyptians are not even willing to as much as hint about normalization. When I ask the head of the Egyptian delegation, Assistant Foreign Minister Shafi 'Abd al-Hamid, he puts his hand on the microphone and silences me: I will not discuss this, we are talking about Tabah here; normalization is like an obscene word here in Ismailia.

The smiles notwithstanding, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali stated earlier that peace between Israel and Egypt is cool and will continue to be so. Reacting to these remarks for the first time, Ambassador Sason noted with uncustomary sharpness:

[Sason] This is an unfortunate declaration which certainly does not positively contribute to creating the (?appropriate) atmosphere; I regret it. As for the significance and content of that declaration, you will have to ask him.

[Schiffer] The third fact is the emphasis on the role of the United States as a factor mediating between the two countries. The Egyptians never cease to stress that the Americans are full partners to the talks. The United States sent the Justice Department's legal adviser and some of his aides to the talks.

Jimmy Carter is currently visiting Cairo. He seems to be a liked guest because he has not been out of the news headlines. And he is filling Egyptian ears: Israeli settlements are illegal, he says, and constitute an obstacle to peace; the purpose of Camp David is to integrate the Palestinians as full partners to the negotiations. Last night there was a banquet for the guest and the only foreign ambassador invited was Moshe Sason. Incidentally, he got the approval of the Foreign Ministry's Workers Council in Jerusalem to take part in the banquet in view of the sanctions barring Foreign Ministry staff from working after 1800. [end recording]

POSITIVE TO BE ACCENTUATED IN TABAH TALKS

TA021326 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Mar 83 p 2

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Text] Israel is hoping that the talks with Egypt on the Tabah border dispute, due to begin today in Ismailia, will steer clear of mutual recriminations but focus rather on "positive solutions" for the future. "When one side starts putting forward complaints the other side naturally responds," a highly-placed Israeli source remarked last night. But such exchanges rarely proved productive. Israeli sources said the talks at Ismailia today and tomorrow would deal with the "interim arrangements" at Tabah, not with the final solution of the question of sovereignty over the 700-metre-long strip of beach near Elat.

Reports from Egypt last night, however, indicated that Cairo intends to take up the sovereignty issue too. Egyptian officials have confirmed that there are to be more talks between the two countries soon on other areas of their relationship. Israel has insisted ever since last summer, when relations with Egypt froze over in the wake of the Lebanon war, that it would agree to reopen talks on Tabah only if Egypt agreed to negotiate on various other 'normalization' issues.

The agenda for the Ismailia talks was determined, according to Israeli sources, at a recent meeting between Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan 'Ali and Israeli Ambassador Moshe Sason. The two men agreed specifically that this initial round would deal solely with matters of the interim regime at Tabah, and not with the final settlement.

Under an agreement signed by Israel and Egypt last April 25, there were to be "negotiations concerning the procedural arrangements which will lead to the resolution of matters of the demarcation of the international boundary between mandated Palestine and Egypt in accordance with the treaty of peace."

A highly-placed Israeli source indicated that Israel would not flatly refuse to discuss the longer-term problem. "It is not Israel's style to refuse to talk," he remarked. But the Israeli delegation, led by senior Foreign Ministry aide Shmu'el Divon and top IDF liaison officer Dov Si'on, has prepared itself primarily to focus on the interim regime.

Egypt has complained loudly and vigorously in recent months over the opening of the Avia Sonesta Hotel at Tabah, contending that this is an infringement of the April 25 agreement. The agreement states that "no new construction projects will be initiated" at Tabah in the interim period pending permanent solution of the area's status.

EGYPT'S MOVES BEFORE, AFTER PNC CONFERENCE NOTED

TA021615 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Mar 83 p 5

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "The Cold Peace"]

[Text] Israel and Egypt are renewing the talks on the border demarcation in the Tabah area today.

These talks could get off the ground thanks to the Egyptian readiness to resume in the next few days the meetings of the normalization committee.

When the report on the resumption of the Israeli-Egyptian talks was first published in Jerusalem, the Egyptians rushed to deny it, because at that time they still hoped that the Palestinian Council that met in Algiers would let the PLO form ties with Egypt. Now that the PLO is demanding Egypt's submission, or admission of having made a mistake in signing the Camp David agreements, Cairo's dream froze and it is ready to publicize the fact that the negotiations not only on Tabah but also on normalization agreements will take place.

Actually Egypt gained something from the war in Lebanon. Up until that war it was isolated in the Arab world, but during the war Yasir 'Arafat approached it from Beirut and the other Arab countries began to court it.

Ostensibly even peace could have benefited from this development, because while the PLO and the Arab countries courted Egypt, it proceeded in maintaining a business as usual relationship with Israel. In other words, there was a situation of "coexistence" between a link with the PLO and peace with Israel.

Egypt wanted to institutionalize this development and thus break the noose of isolation the Arab world had imposed on it, but this hope was actually shattered on 1 September, when the U.S. Administration raised a suggestion ("the Reagan plan") which gave Husayn better conditions, from a pan-Arab point of view, than those offered by the Camp David accords.

This proposal signaled to the Arabs that whatever Egypt was unable to squeeze out of Israel and the United States according to the Camp David plan, Husayn would be able to obtain by the "Reagan plan."

There was, as a result, a blow to Egypt's status in the Arab world, and the reaction to this was not long in coming. The Egyptian Government decided to stop normalization and recall its ambassador to Israel.

Throughout the months of the hot war in Lebanon, when the siege of Beirut was on, Egypt never did recall its ambassador from Tel Aviv, but it did so as soon as the battles ceased. It did so in retaliation for the U.S. blow to its prestige. Officially, Egypt welcomed the "Reagan plan," but in fact it felt hurt and humiliated at the fact the United States was offering Jordan better conditions for negotiations with Israel, the like of which it had not offered Egypt.

This offense lay at the bottom of the cooling of relations with Israel. The Egyptians had hoped that by freezing the normalization process they would be valued more by the Arab countries and would have the opportunity to renew diplomatic ties with them.

This was the illusion fostered by Egypt ever since it recalled its ambassador from Tel Aviv. It wished to manifest its concern for the Palestinian cause, which is why it froze the peace with Israel to the point of a "cold peace," as Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali described it.

But this freeze did not pay off: Egypt was slapped in the face by the Palestinian Council.

The PLO showed ingratitude to Egypt. Instead of thanking it for the political aid it received from Cairo, it presented to the Egyptian Government a demand that it revoke the Camp David agreements, that is to say, publicly admit the failure of its policy. This Egypt, even under Mubarak, cannot stomach.

It seems to Yasir 'Arafat that Egypt has no other choice, which is why he is pressuring it to cancel the Camp David accords, but the negotiations opening in Ismailia today, as a premable to negotiations on normalization, prove that Egypt does have another option and that the PLO cannot run riot with the great country that was the leader of the Arab world.

BURG: EGYPT DEVIATING FROM CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

TA021254 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 2 Mar 83 p 2

[Report by the Knesset correspondent]

[Text] Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali's statement that Egypt will not take part in peace talks with Israel until Jordan and the Palestinians join the negotiations is a blatant deviation from the commitment the Egyptians undertook to conduct autonomy negotiations continuously and in good faith.

This was stated by Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg, who added that while Jordan's participation was mentioned by Camp David, this participation not a condition for holding the talks. On the contrary, there was a time when the Egyptians said that they would represent the matter.

The Egyptian refusal to continue the talks violates the principle that in the relations between countries agreements must be fulfilled. On the other hand, the right to deviate from an agreement is not the prerogative of only one side. As Burg sees it, it is worth holding joint Israeli-Egyptian consultations on this matter as soon as possible.

BEGIN ON SYRIAN ARMS, HADDAD, SETTLEMENTS

TA021808 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1758 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Jerusalem, 2 Mar (ITIM) -- Prime Minister Begin said this evening that the modern Soviet arms flowing into Syria are an obstacle to any peaceful settlement since the arms are intended to toughen the Syrian positions prior to reaching an agreement on the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Lebanon.

Mr Begin was speaking in the concluding meeting of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem.

Mr Begin said that all agree that Major Haddad should stay in southern Lebanon since thus he serves as an obstacle to any attempt to renew attacks on the Israeli population beyond the border.

Mr Begin, who dedicated his speech to the issue of settlements, emphasized that were it not for the Israeli presence in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip, these territories would have undergone a process of "Lebanonization" and turned into a center for potential disasters. "Whoever claims that our right to various parts of Eretz Yisra'el is ancient history only questions our right to other parts of Eretz Yisra'el," Mr Begin said.

'SHARP' DISCORD EMERGES AT KHALDAH TALKS

TA021222 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Mar 83 p 1

[Report by staff and agencies]

[Text] Israel and Lebanon wound up their latest round of U.S.-sponsored troop withdrawal talks in sharp disagreement yesterday over security arrangements and future relations between the two countries. A Lebanese communique accused Israel of intrasigence on both issues in a 15-minute plenary session and in four hours of subcommittee deliberations at the seaside resort of Khaldah south of Beirut.

Israeli chief negotiator David Kimche charged the Lebanese with seeking to empty of practical meaning the ostensibly agreed principle of open borders. In a tough prepared statement, Kimche said this was the effect of the Lebanese demand that a string of limitations be applied initially to the free traffic of persons and goods across the border. Kimche said Israel had been "disappointed" with the Lebanese proposals, conveyed to Jerusalem on Sunday by U.S. mediator Philip Habib. Israel, he said, had been prepared to be flexible over the idea that the border arrangements immediately following the IDF's withdrawal be termed "interim arrangements." But it was not prepared to forego the need to conclude a detailed and comprehensive agreement that would mean the opening of the border to significant movement of persons and goods. Israel, said Kimche, remained firm in its demand for IDF-manned anti-terror posts inside south Lebanon. Similarly, it was adamant in its opposition to the deployment of UNIFIL or multinational force troops in the proposed south Lebanon security zone.

The Israeli diplomat warned that "an impasse" threatened the talks. He proposed that the parties concentrate on formulating agreed texts in the areas in which differences had been resolved, and urged the Lebanese to "show courage" in bridging the remaining gaps.

Lebanese delegation spokesman Daud as-Sayigh said, "perhaps we have to wait longer for the outcome of American efforts to narrow the gap." As-Sayigh said the American, Israeli and Lebanese teams agreed to hold their 20th session in the two-month-old talks in Natanya next Thursday. "It can be said that the intrasigence which characterized the plenary session has continued through subcommittee negotiations," As-Sayigh said. "Lebanon is in no way prepared to risk its vital economic relations with the Arab world by formalizing free trade and travel with Israel," one Lebanese official said. "We have promised Saudi Arabia and other wealthy Arab nations that any agreement with Israel will not involve anything that could alienate the Arab world."

Meanwhile Habib arrived in Cairo yesterday, where he will brief Egyptian leaders and visiting former U.S. President Jimmy Carter on the status of the negotiations. Habib came from Israel, landing a few hours before Carter arrived for a week-long private visit to Egypt at the start of an 18-day Middle East tour.

HADDAD COMPLETES DEPLOYMENT IN 45-KM ZONE

TA021322 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Mar 83 p 1

[Report by Menahem Horowitz]

[Text] Qiryat Shemona -- South Lebanon militia commander Maj Sa'd Haddad said yesterday that he has completed the deployment of his forces in the Al-Biqa' valley and has established positions throughout the 45-kilometre security belt in southern Lebanon.

"We reorganized our army as a real, regular army. And this army is now finishing the deployment in all the south and west Al-Biqa' and is able to control this area more effectively," Haddad told THE JERUSALEM POST.

(When asked the size of his forces, Haded declined to answer, recent press reports estimate this militia at 1,500 men). But knowledgeable sources say "there's no way of knowing."

Haddad said that a group of his soldiers deployed in Sidon yesterday to reinforce his militiamen sent there earlier. "We are going to strengthen positions there more and more, and in the south, but we are not intending to pass the line to the north," said Haddad.

If the Lebanese Government asks him to, Haddad said, he is prepared to deploy his forces further. He said that about four Lebanese Army battalions are now deployed in southern Lebanon, "but without any job to do," said Haddad. Haddad said that his forces are "guaranteeing the protection" of the regular Lebanese Army troops and providing them with the facilities they need. "Our force was established legitimately. The Syrians and the PLO put pressure on the Lebanese Army to split with us. We never left the Lebanese Army. Now, after the IDF came to Lebanon the pressure has been lifted. Our army is a guarantee for all Lebanon -- not just the south."

Haddad welcomed the appointement of Defence Minister Moshe Arens saying that Arens would know how to safeguard the mutual interests of Israel and Lebanon.

SHAMIR EXPLAINS 'JORDAN IS PALESTINE' STATEMENT

TA021324 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Mar 83 p 2

[Report by the diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said yesterday there was no need for Jordan to feel apprehensive when he and other Israeli leaders made the assertion that "Jordan is Palestine." This was merely a "statement of geographic and demographic facts," Shamir explained to visiting Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray at a working session in Jerusalem yesterday. Israel harbours no hostile intentions toward the Hashemite Kingdom," Shamir continued. On the contrary, Israel's intentions and desires are solely that Jordan join the peace process under the Camp David framework.

Reporting on his impressions from a recent visit to Cairo, Stray said he was given strong assurances that Egypt remains committed to the Camp David agreements.

Shamir spoke of the "cold peace" prevailing between Israel and Egypt. (The phrase was used at the weekend by Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, Butrus Ghali.) Shamir said there is no justification for Egypt to refrain from implementing the various normalization accords which it had signed with Israel pursuant to the peace treaty. Plainly, said Shamir, Egypt is aiming to recover its position as the leader of the Arab world. But the European nations, in support of the Israel-Egypt peace, should persuade Cairo that this aim need not be achieved at the expense of relations with Israel.

DEQEL REVEALS SETTLEMENT PLANS UP TO 1985

TA021823 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Deputy Agriculture Minister Mikha'el Deqel says that within 2 years there will be 100,000 Jews in Judaea and Samaria, then no Israeli Government will be able to agree to return to that area to Arab control.

Deqel told the REUTER news agency's correspondent in Jerusalem that the public demand for houses in the settlements is very high -- between 20 and 30 private companies are involved in the building. Deqel said plans for several new settlements were completed and the government's settlement committee would formally approve them this month. However, they may not be approved in one batch for technical reasons, to avoid a storm of bad publicity.

KNESSET DISCUSSES RECENT WEST BANK EVENTS

TA021946 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The Knesset today held a plenary session on the recent incidents in Judaea and Samaria through a discussion of a motion by Alignment MK Yosi Sarid on the meaning of the Israeli occupation in Judaea and Samaria and the control over 1,200,000 Palestinian Arabs. After hearing the reply by the foreign minister, the Knesset decided not to include this issue on its agenda. Our correspondent Hayim Yavin reports:

[Begin Yavin videotape] Those who did not uncover the assassins who tried to kill Bassam ash-Shak'ah, Yosi Sarid said, will have difficulty uncovering the assassin of Emil Grunzweig. The occupation regime corrupts Israel. Sarid's remarks were heard quietly and without interruptions. A democratic country, he said, either gives up the occupation or democracy. How is it possible, Sarid asks, that the person who shot a girl in Hebron has not been discovered yet.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir did not address himself to the specific claims voiced by Sarid. His reply was simple: We are not an occupation regime. Eretz Yisra'el belongs to the Jewish people and what is binding on us is the Camp David accords and the autonomy plan. There are problems, the foreign minister said, but we shall overcome them. Peaceful coexistence between Jews and Arabs in Eretz Yisra'el is certainly possible.

[Shamir] Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza are parts of Eretz Yisra'el and we have not annexed them, nor will we annex them; they are parts of Eretz Yisra'el. One does not annex what belongs to him. Historic fate has it that both Jews and Arabs should live in Eretz Yisra'el together and they should live peacefully together; they should not have honorable coexistence. This fact cannot be changed. We will be aboe to cope with the problems and difficulties thanks to the power of acts and firm insistence on the Camp David accords. [end videotape]

VIOLENCE ERUPTS ACROSS WEST BANK 3 MAR

TA030813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] There have been disturbances in Judaea and Samaria today. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that a female soldier was slightly injured in the face from shattered glass from the window of the car she was driving in Ramallah. Several youths hurled stones at a border police jeep and the policemen caught them. Other youths put barriers in the roads and set tires on fire.

In Yattah, near Hebron, settlers fired into the air after students pelted their car with stones. The settlers also entered a school in the neighborhood to apprehend the culprits. There were no casualties. The security forces went to the scene to investigate. A curfew was imposed on the Balattah refugee camp near Nabulus and on the Casbah in downtown Nabulus after youths hurled stones at Israeli vehicles and shattered the windows of three of them. In Al-Birah and the Ad-Duhayshah refugee camp near Bethlehem Israeli cars were damaged by stones hurled at them.

Security elements think the disturbances are connected with the conclusion of the PNC deliberations and the harassment of Hebron inhabitants by Jews.

WEST BANK ARMED JEWISH GROUPS 'UNCOVERED'

TA021340 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Mar 83 pp 1, 15

[Report by Ilan Bakhar]

[Excerpt] Security forces in Judaea have succeeded in uncovering an armed clandestine group, with a radical ideology, which has established as its aim harming the Arab inhabitants of Hebron and their property.

The investigators have established that the group formed a few months ago with the aim of using violence to get the Arab inhabitants to abandon their homes and lands. This group also includes young Jews who recently came from the United States, some as new immigrants. Most of the group's members have not served in the IDF and none of them have a criminal record. They live in Qiryat Arba' and in the area's Jewish settlements. They will soon be arrested, a police source reported.

Police and security forces investigators were surprised at the extent of cooperation the underground group's members received from the residents of the area's Jewish settlements.

Last night, near the homes of the Ja'bari and Idris families, near Qiryat Arba', police found nine 9 mm bullet cartridges which fit Uzi submachine guns and a gun of the same caliber. These bullets were fired at the two houses and resulted in the wounding of a 4-year-old girl, 'Aliya Ja'bari.

The cartridges that were found were sent to criminal identification unit laboratories at the police national headquarters to determine what weapons the assailants used.

The commander of the Judaea district police, Chief Superintendant David Lohen, declined to discuss the affair yesterday evening. All he was willing to say was that "the police have set up a special investigating team, and the investigation is in progress."

PERES IN FAVOR OF NATIONAL UNITY GOVERNMENT

TA021750 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] The Labor Party is continuing to discuss the possibility of forming a national unity government. Voices favoring such a government are heard in the Moshavim movement and Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres, in an appearance before the Moshavim movement's council, spoke in favor of forming such a government. Our party affairs correspondent Amnon Nadav reports:

[Begin recording] [Nadav] The Labor Party chairman this evening listed one by one the reasons which render possible the establishment of a national unity government and the clauses which today provide a common basis for such a government. On security issues, there are no disagreemetns. The Labor Party, Shim'on Peres said, is against removing the IDF from the line bordering on the Jordan River, against the establishment of a Palestinian state, and against the partitioning of Jerusalem.

As for Judaea and Samaria, Shim'on Peres dwelled on the common denominator:

[Peres] We believe, I believe, that a Jew has the right to settle in every part of Eretz Yisra'el. This right is undoubted and this issue too, in my opinion, is not disputed.

[Nadav] The question of distribution of portfolios and ministries too will not prove an obstacle on the way of forming a national unity government.

[Peres] We have no interest in seats in the government per se, no interest in ministries. If it is possible, either to win a war or to prevent a war, if it is possible to prevent the conversion of the Jewish state into a Jewish-Arab state, if it is possible to examine a renewed process of peace, we have something to talk about.

[Nadav] The problem, according to Shim'on Peres, is that the Likud and the prime minister have not raised, nor do they raise, practical proposals for a national unity government.

[Peres] Noone has suggested to us the establishment of a national unity government. When I speak of nobody, I am referring to those who are authorized to do so, since there are certainly others who have raised this proposal. We, at our own initiative, will not do this, and in my opinion the matter has been struck off the agenda, if ever it was on it.

Remarks on Jordan, Lebanon

TA021838 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1755 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Tel Aviv, 2 Mar (ITIM) -- "The business of setting up a national unity government has been struck off the agenda," Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres said today to members of the Moshav movement building in Tel Aviv.

He expressed his opinion that King Husayn would announce his joining the peace talks wih with Israel. But for starters, one must determine that neither side can dictate its position to the other. However, Mr Peres said he was perturbed with the prospects that Jordan might agree to join the talks without preconditions, whereas Israel would come with the Camp David accords. Jordan will then immediately be compensated for that statement in the form of modern U.S. arms, aircraft, and missiles with which it could attack Israel without crossing the Jordan River. The Jordanians will similarly be supported by the Americans in demanding freezing the settlements during the negotiations. Furthermore, they will also enjoy U.S. and world public support. Israel, on the other hand, will stand to lose.

Mr Peres emphasized that renewing hostilities with Jordan would actually be hostility with the Arab world, and the battle will be teemed with new arms, such as missiles, and technological sophistication. He said the price Israel is paying for removing the PLO from Beirut is the resumption of the arms race and returning the Soviets to the region. Mr Peres grants priority to creating a security strip in Lebanon over an area of 45 km north of Israel, with Major Haddad's forces in charge of that area. The multinational forces will be stationed in the refugee camps to guard their inhabitants. Mr Peres also supports removing all the non-Lebanese forces from that country.

RABIN ON JORDAN, LEBANON, RELATIONS WITH U.S.

TA261920 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1815 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] Netanya, 26 Feb (ITIM) -- MK Yitzhaq Rabin has said that the chances for Jordan's joining the peace negotiations are far better under the Labor Party's policy than under that of the Likud government. He expressed the fear that the Begin government might miss the chance which he believes will come for the incorporation of Jordan in the peace talks.

Rabin was speaking this weekend at a meeting of Labor Party members in Netanya. He noted that adding another element to the peace talks could thaw the currently frozen political situation in the region. He pointed out that at the time the Alignment had approached Begin, requesting that an autonomy agreement be signed prior to the total Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai. Rabin claimed that the Alignment's policy is based on "the Allon plan" together with a territorial compromise and the guarantee of secure borders. As one born in Israel, he said, there was no doubt in his mind regarding the Jewish people's right to all of Eretz Yisra'el, but he said one should prefer the sanctity of the people over the sanctity of the country's integrity. It is a fact that Begin established a precedent in the peace agreement with Egypt that no agreement can be signed with an Arab country without conceding territory. In an agreement with Jordan, Rabin said, it will be necessary to give up densely-populated areas. He emphasized that the Arabs of Israel together with the Arabs of the territories currently account for 37 percent of the population and that in such a situation the Israeli Government would be unable to fulfill its Jewish mission.

To the question whether the internal struggle does not weaken the Labor Party from within, reducing its chances of returning to power, Rabin replied that the problem is now under control and he does not know that anyone in the party is in competition. Yet he advocated not setting the principle that competition is out.

On Lebanon, he said that a way must be sought to get out of the "Lebanese Quagmire" as soon as possible, but not at the cost of security guarantees in a strip of between 40 to 50 km. "In my opinion, the war in Lebanon should not have been expanded beyond the 40 to 50 km line for the attainment of political goals," he emphasized. Rabin believes it is impossible to force peace upon Lebanon, because peace and coercion cannot coexist, but it is possible to maintain good friendly and neighborly relations with Lebanon. He said the Likud's ideas toward Lebanon have totally failed.

Referring to the United States, he said that instead of vexing the United States, it is necessary to talk with it. He said only the United States could help the dialogue and even attain an agreement with Syria. Rabin recalled the great help extended by the United States to Israel, saying he believes this help should not be given up.

ATTITUDES TOWARD ISRAELI ARABS REPORTED

TA021914 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1840 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Netanya, 2 Mar (ITIM) -- About 70 percent of the entire Jewish population in Israel do not believe in the loyalty of the Israeli Arabs to the country and view them as part of the potential threat to Israel. This is one of many findings emerging in the wake of a public poll carried out by Dr Tziyona Peled from the Institute for Applied Social Research on the Jewish-Arab Conflict. De Peled, who gave details about the poll at the national convention of the heads of Jewish and Arab local councils held in Netanya today by the institute for education for Jewish-Arab coexistence, noted that while in 1970 only 37 percent of the Jews did not believe in the loyalty of the Arabs to the country, this figure has increased within 10 years and in 1980 it reached about 70 percent.

Dr Peled stressed that the poll also indicated that there is a national consensus of about 75 percent of the entire Jewish population which does not accept the PLO as the exclusive representative of the Arabs.

The same percent also views a Palestinian state as a threat to the State of Israel and, thus, whoever supports this concept is viewed as part of the potential threat to the country.

According to Dr Peled this is also the explanation for the increase in the percentage of Jews who do not believe the Arabs.

ALGERIA

ENERGY MINISTER NABI VIEWS OPEC CRISIS

PM021523 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 24 Feb 83 p 5

[Interview with Algerian Energy and Petrochemical Industries Minister Belkacem Nabi by Omar Belhouchet -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] EL MOUDJAHID: The 24 February celebration [anniversary of the foundation of the General Union of Algerian Workers] is taking place in an extremely delicate international situation. Attacks on the exporting countries' purchasing power have increased while OPEC seems paralyzed at present. What is your assessment of the underlying causes of this crisis? Is OPEC in a position to halt this deterioration?

Nabi: As regards the last part of your first question I can reply in the affirmative. OPEC is in a position to halt this deterioration provided its member countries show the will to do so. The proposals made in Geneva by the conference chairman on 23 January contained a response capable of halting the development which we are now observing.

As for the underlying causes of the crisis which OPEC is experiencing, they may be mainly due to inadequate solidarity between the sparsely populated countries which are large producers and the other OPEC members which are densely populated and have a power effective production. In addition to that there is the conflict which exists between two major member countries which is having some negative repercussions on the discussions within OPEC. Finally there is the fall in demand for oil by the consumer countries -- a fall in demand which should not be confused with the fall in consumption of oil products which also play some role by forcing each OPEC member country to make necessary and temporary sacrifices for the strategic defense of all the organization's members.

The stocks accumulated by the industrial countries, which, as everybody knows, have reached unprecedented levels since the start of 1982, and the manipulations which these stocks allow have probably had as much if not more effect than the behavior of some consumer [as published] countries which are not OPEC members in increasing the pressures on that organization.

Before finishing with this question it may be appropriate to point out that in Geneva 12 out of 13 countries reacted favorably to Nigeria's proposal, both in regard to overall production and in regard to each country's quota. Regarding prices and other secondary questions, it was only in the face of the reservations expressed by the 13th OPEC member that other countries, out of regional solidarity also expressed reservations whose superficial nature does not escape anybody.

A large majority of OPEC members remained favorable to the proposal which I have just mentioned even if it required everybody to make a sacrifice which is sometimes difficult to tolerate.

EL MOUDJAHID: For many oil-exporting countries this deterioration in the crude oil market has led to a large drop in revenue. What is the position for Algeria? Will budget forecasts for this year be fulfilled?

Nabi: Several estimates have so far been put forward regarding the drop in revenue resulting from a reduction in the official OPEC price. There is no doubt that it is difficult at present to give a definitive figure since the price reduction did not affect all the OPEC countries but only Nigeria. In August 1982 that country took a similar decision to the one it took last Friday.

That did not prevent OPEC from rapidly finding a solution which, in the final analysis, led to the March 1982 agreement -- an agreement which made it possible to unify the crude oil reference price at $34 per barrel and fix the maximum differentials at $1.5 and the production ceiling at 17.5 million barrels per day.

To give you an answer about the impact which a price reduction would have on our country and in particular about this year's budget forecasts requires knowledge of the reduction in OPEC's price per barrel.

As I have just told you, that is not inevitable and OPEC can come back on course provided all the member countries so desire. In any case there is no doubt that it will probably be necessary to lower the 1982 budget forecasts. The government has taken the necessary steps for that by reviewing the general import program. Taking account of the extremely positive results obtained by the effort to improve the national economy, and hence, of the increase in internal production observed in all sectors, there is no doubt that Algeria is capable of facing possible difficulties.

EL MOUDJAHID: At its recent session the FLN Central Committee evaluated the work carried out by the energy sector over the past few years. The emphasis was placed on satisfying national energy needs. How should these national needs be met and what are the different ways of doing so?

Nabi: In the next few weeks the government is to examine a long-term plan for the exploitation of our hydrocarbon resources at the same time giving a verdict on another file relating to the energy consumption model. In the first case the government will decide on the long-term production profile for crude oil, condensate, natural gas, and other petrochemical products. In the second case it will have to decide on the country's long-term national energy consumption structure and on measures making it possible to set up this estimated structure. Exportable quantities will be determined not only in accordance with the currency required for implementing the national economy's different development plans, but also in accordance with the development of the country's energy needs.

At a practical level the government has already taken a number of decisions to generalize the availability of electricity on the national territory before the date set by the national charter. In addition it has decided to speed up projects to place natural gas at the disposal of all conurbations of more than 5,000 inhabitants according to a plan whose details are being studied in conjunction with the Planning Ministry. Finally it has decided to review the prices of oil energy products, natural gas, and electricity so as to encourage a more rational use of these nonrenewable resources and to end the waste caused by the fact that these prices have been frozen virtually since independence.

EL MOUDJAHID: 1982 was an important stage for Algeria in the valorization of gas exports. Can you assess this stage for us and outline the aims of this action during 1983?

Nabi: You are talking about the gas battle and its results. This battle, which has lasted more than 3 years in practice, is now coming to an end. As you know the problems with the vast majority of our partners have been solved to our full satisfaction. It remains for us to reach an agreement with Italy in the framework of what has been decided between the two governments. And despite some difficulties the enterprises are working to finalize the new commercial contract which will henceforth govern relations between the national company for the transport and marketing of hydrocarbons [SONATRACH] and its Italian interlocutor.

For our part we consider that the agreement reached in September 1982 settled all the problems. After that agreement the Italian enterprise raised a number of technical questions which it would like to settle in its favor.

SONATRACH has received instructions to take into consideration anything which is reasonable and does not change the spirit and letter of everything that was agreed between the two governments. The Italian delegation, headed by Foreign Trade Minister Capria, has just spent a few days in Algiers and it is very clear that, on our side, we regard this meeting as the last before the imminent signing of the commercial contract and hence before the first gas deliveries.

The only partner we will still have to approach to complete this comprehensive action to valorize our exports is Spain.

The Spanish Government has informed us of its desire to place this question on a political level. Since we see no disadvantage in that, it is possible that contacts at a high political level in March might make it possible to revive negotiations with that country.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI SPEECH MARKS SIXTH ANNIVERSARY

LD021849 Tripoli JANA in English 1517 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] (Bayan al Awalbnhjumada) 18, March 2, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has declared that the muscle-flexing by foreign forces and threats to the free Libyan Arab people would only bolster this people's resoluteness, challenge and determination.

He said, in a historic speech today marking the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of people's authority, that the show of force by the American forces, at the request of agents and hirelings, will not decrease our determination, challenge, and resoluteness however grave the possibilities are."

He added: "Let America know that any interaction, peaceful and warlike, within the Arab homeland is an internal matter solely concerning the Arabs. No other side has the right to interfere in them. The Arab nation has the right to unite and remove the borders dividing it. This nation's unity does not differ from that of the USA or the Soviet republics or Yugoslavia or Italy's old unity."

He said: "The struggle we are waging to remove the borders between us and Egypt and Sudan, and between any parts of the Arab homeland is precisely similar to the struggle waged by America to remove the borders between its states."

He stressed: "We do not fear America, although we know that America is a super power and that there is no room for comparison between us and them. This is because we are practising our legitimate right on Earth and under the sun."

He added: "It is our right to live free over our land, and against American dictates."

The revolution leader affirmed, in his speech today, the Libyan Arab people's determination to confront American aggression, however grave the possibilities are. He said, "we will march forward with challenge, determination and resoluteness to agitate for revolution in the Arab homeland until the Arab nation achieves victory and frees its will, against the dictates and desires of America, Zionism, and the agents."

He added, "America should study history and realize that the Arab nation's struggle for unity is similar to that waged by the American people in the past for unity."

He went on, "the struggle of Americans then was not regarded as legitimate by the British, which it was so for the American fighters."

He stressed, "Our struggle today to liberate and unite the Arab nation is similar to that waged by the Americans against Britain and for liberation and the unity of their country. Our struggle today is not regarded as legitimate by America. This means that America today plays the past role of colonialist Britain, and that we play the same role as the Americans who fought against Britain to liberate and unite their country."

In his speech on the 6th anniversary of the people's assumption of authority the revolution's leader pointed to the similarity between the struggle for Arab unity and Italy's earlier struggle for unification. He said that this had included every form of struggle, even guerrilla warfare and commando operations which had been dismissed as terrorist and sabotage actions by enemies of the country at the time.

He argued that history is repeating itself and said: "Today we are waging the same struggle which has identical legitimacy and is confronted by the same worn out imperialist objection."

The leader pointed out, however, that in the same way that those objections had failed to stop the unification of Italy, USA, and Germany, they will not succeed in aborting the struggle for Arab unity. He said the struggle of the Arab nation for unity will succeed and those who object will become forgotten and their name relegated to the waste-bins as they are trampled upon by the masses in the same way as others had been before them.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: "On this historic day we should raise our voice for the world to hear that we are not intimidated by the U.S. despite the fact that it is a great power and cannot be compared with us."

He added: "We are exercising our legitimate right on this earth. It is our right to be free or to die honourably because we have decided to die in the defence of our honour against the U.S., or any other side no matter how powerful. Furthermore, despite its force the U.S. cannot prevent us from dying in defence of our existence."

He continued: "This is the decision which should be adopted by the Arab masses everywhere and it is the decision that the Palestinian resistance should have taken."

The leader pointed out that when America attacks Libya it is in fact attacking all the Arabs because it is directing its attack against the unity and power-base of the Arab nation. He said: "Everyone must understand that the battle is the battle of the Arab nation and the USA is attempting to undermine its future, power, and its very existence. The US challenge to the Jamahiriyah is a challenge, therefore, against the Arab nation, its future, and its unionist aspirations and progressive revolutionary politics...

In defying the U.S., we do so in the name of Arab determination and future Arab generations."

The revolution's leader stressed, "We shall continue to agitate for revolution, unity, and building of socialism. We shall energetically continue on this path. American challenges are but provocative factors, propelling us to multiply our efforts and escalate our challenge to the level of the current danger. We shall agitate for revolution, unity, building of socialism, and removal of the borders between the people of the one Arab nation."

He added, "We shall continue the work for destroying the crowns and palaces of the agent secessionist regionalists. Never will America's force and might frighten us."

In his speech today, the leader pointed out, "This a great occasion. We say this only few days after the show of American force near the Gulf of Sidra and few days after the formation of a dirty alliance between Arab reactionary agents, American imperialism, and Zionism against the Libyan Arab people."

He added, "It is a great occasion for us to have this opportunity to make them hear this talk so as they realise that last week's threat ended in failure."

He pointed out, "Here we are today after the threat challenging them, defying them, and declaring our unwavering and permanent determination to realise Arab unity, abolish the borders and overthrow the agents. America and its agents should hear the free Libyan Arab people's voice, the voice of the thousands upon thousands declaring their direct challenge to America after the end of the threat to the Gulf of Sidra. They are affirming their determination to march forward along the path of unity, liberation, and agitation for revolution.

The leader said that America and her agents should listen to the Libyan people's voice who are announcing their readiness for collective martyrdom. "America could not stop the Libyan men and women from taking such a stand. Italy could not stop our forefathers, in the past, from taking the death and martyrdom decision. Italian corpses were left scattered all over the Libyan land. The Roman flag, made of silk, was trampled upon with their bare feet."

The most dangerous decision is the death decision which the enemy has no power to stop any body from taking it, he added.

The leader went on to say, "Immediately and after the shameful alliance among the regimes of Egypt, the Sudan and the USA, the revolutionary leadership issued its unionist statement on 25th anniversary of the establishment of Egyptian-Syrian unity. This statement, which was issued just after the emergence of the U.S.-reactionary alliance, calls for the implementation of Djerba declaration, the charter of Hasi Mas'ud and the Tripoli charter. The statement is also committed to the Arab republic state and the unity with Syria. It is our full right to work towards achieving the unity of the Arab nation and it is the right of the Arab masses to unite their ranks and ensure its progress."

The leader added, "We will continue to agitate the masses for the revolution regardless of the existing regimes and borders until the earth is burnt underneath the colonialists feet. In actual fact the earth is being burnt underneath the feet of the colonialists, and an evidence to that is the establishment of people's authority where power, wealth, and arms are in the hands of the people.

At the conclusion of his historic speech the leader paid tribute to Lieutenant Thomas Sankara, leader of the revolutionary uprising in Upper Volta, saying that his presence testifies the support of the African revolutionary force for the Libyan Arab people. It also indicates, he added, that the revolutionary tidal wave is advancing while imperialism, reaction and fascist regimes are on the retreat.

He said, "Those forces have subsided in Ghana, and in Upper Volta they have been destroyed."

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi then introduced Lieutenant Sankara to the huge masses celebrating the national occasion.

DEPARTURE OF U.S. AWACS FROM EGYPT HAILED

LD011500 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] The Egyptian AL-AHRAM has quoted Major General Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Hilmi, commander of the Egyptian Air Force, as having said: The American AWACS left Egypt for the United States 2 days ago.

Thus the American spy aircraft have left not to return. They almost started a war among Arab countries (?because of the massive) information which they provide, spreading sedition among the Arab countries. We hope that the return of the American aircraft to their country will be a step by Egypt toward getting rid of the influence of American hegemony. This will help to keep conflicts away from the Arab region. The Arabs, however bad their problems become, are capable of solving them by themselves until the day comes when the Arab countries unite together.

MAURITANIA

INFORMATION MINISTER ON MOROCCO-ALGERIA MEETING

LD020957 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Press conference given on 1 March by Mohamed el Moctar Ould Zamel, minister of information and telecommunications and government spokeman; place not given -- recorded; questioners not identified]

[Excerpt] [Question] Do you believe that the recent summit meeting between Morocco and Algeria will open fresh prospects for resolving the problems facing the region?

[Answer] I would like to point out that the region is experiencing two kinds of problems. The basic problem -- the problem of Western Sahara -- is, in the end, the problem of ending colonialism, which could not be done in (?normal) circumstances. This problem, through its various backgrounds, brought about bilateral crises, or rather conflicts, between the various states concerned with this problems. The recent summit meeting between the Algerian president and the king of Morocco is regarded as a way toward lessening the tension between two states of the region -- two states which are either involved in or concerned with the Western Sahara conflict. If we can say that it is a way toward lessening tension, we can also believe that it can contribute to the search for a solution to the basic problem, which is the problem of Western Sahara, in which the Kingdom of Morocco and the Polisario are in conflict.

[Question] Did Mauritania know of this meeting?

[Answer] As I have said, Mauritania is a concerned party and a full-value member in the Arab Maghreb. It is certain that no significant event can take place without our help. Events that preceded the meeting were followed by Mauritania, which is considered to be -- and I repeat this -- a full-value state in our region, and closely follows all events taking place in the region. Furthermore, it is regarded as a pioneer of all resolutions that are adopted regarding the region.

[Question] What role can Mauritania play in promoting the search for a solution to the Sahara problem?

[Answer] As you know, Mauritania was a party to the Western Sahara conflict. It was right and justice that made Mauritania view this problem in an objective and practical manner. Therefore, the objective positions which Mauritania has adopted since 10 July helped international organizations to know the facts about the Western Sahara problem. Also, the contacts which Mauritania regularly has with the parties, or some of the parties that are concerned with the problem, are contacts that [word indistinct] heading for the search for a just solution to the conflict. These are the two trends in the framework of which Mauritania has decided to act.

TUNISIA

CAID ES-SEBSI DENIES PLO HEADQUARTERS MOVE

LD021157 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Tunis 2 Mar (TAP) Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi yesterday refuted information media reports that Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat wished to move PLO headquarters from Tunisia.

A weekly Arab periodical, published in Paris recently reported that Yaisr 'Arafat will be moving the headquarters of his organization from Tunisia to Aden at the end of March.

The Tunisian minister, in an interview with the KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY, said: "This is not true because Brother Abu Ammar has not informed Tunisia of the intentions of the PLO to move its headquarters from Tunisia."

The foreign minister explained that the presence of the Palestinian command and fighters in Tunisia was at the request of the liberation organization. President Habib Bourguiba responded to this request as we believe that such a response lies at the heart of our commitment to supporting the Palestinian question and the struggle of the Palestinian people.

CHAD

SUNA CITES HABRE ON RELATIONS WITH LIBYA

JN021201 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 2 Mar (SUNA) -- Chadian President Hissein Habre has expressed doubts about the readiness of Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to agree to withhold support to Chadian dissidents and certain African mercenaries who are occupying a vast area in northwestern Chad adjacent to the Libyan border.

President Habre said at a press conference that a Libyan delegation had arrived in Chad for talks, apparently to reach a peaceful solution to Libya's dispute with Chad. The Chadian president said: We believe that we must exhaust all efforts to reach a peaceful solution. All that Libya knows how to do, he pointed out, is back foreign wars with petrodollars.

GABON

BONGO SPEAKS AT PARTY CONGRESS IN LIBREVILLE

AB021752 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The third extraordinary congress of the Gabonese Democratic Party [PDG] opened this morning in Libreville. Here is a report by Joseph Mbourou:

The objective of the extraordinary congress of the party -- which opened this morning under the chairmanship of head of state El Hadj Omar Bongo who is also the party's secretary general -- is to make the action of the PDG more dynamic and further strengthen national unity. This extraordinary congress will also consider the amendment of several provisions of the party's statutes. Let us recall that these concern the restoration of the party's place and role in the nation, the reorganization of the main party organs, the review of the conditions for election to posts within the party's basic organs and the incompatibility of electoral mandates. Opening the congress this morning, President Omar Bongo called on the militants to close their ranks in order to preserve and strengthen national unity.

[Begin Bongo recording] Remember the political past of our country following its independence. With the BDG [Gabonese Democratic Bloc], the UDPG [Gabonese People's Democratic Union], and the (KOMBA) [expansion unknown], we experienced what is called the multiparty system. But no one can tell us today that this multiparty system brought joy and happiness to our people. In fact, although the multiparty system yielded good fruits elsewhere, we know in Gabon that our soil is not of a nature to accept it again. We suffered too much from it to give ourselves up to it again. As far as our country and all our compatriots are concerned, the multiparty system is a factor of and synonymous with anarchy, division, (?retrogression) and social disorder. [end recording]

The Gabonese president severely warned all Gabonese and aliens who want to destabilize the country as well as all troublemakers, agents of division and people who would like to dictate to us.

[Begin Bongo recording] Let us beware of all over-ambitious people and all foreign sirens! What did they not do in this country? What did we achieve when these sirens were whistling [words indistinct]? Let us beware of those who want to divide us and of those who want to weaken our country in order to place it under their domination! Let us beware of those who think that a political party is synonymous with an ethnic group or a tribal base! Let us beward of all of them! Let us beware of those who believe that because one attended school and possesses a small diploma, one can create a political party and mobilize the masses.

Let us beware of those who want to take our place and create our happiness for us. We know them. They failed completely! They had their opportunity to do politics but they failed to do it. If they did any politics at all, it was partisan politics. It was a politics of division. If they did any politics at all, it was Charlemagne's politics aimed at ensuring their own interests and not those of the nation. [applause and shouts of approval] Let us beware of those who deny our originality and, therefore, all identify to our society and people. Let us beware of those who viciously want to impose on us foreign ideologies which ignore our own realities. Let us beware of all these people, be they white, yellow or red! We have no lesson to receive from them! [end recording]

RWANDA

TANJUG INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT

LD021642 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1125 GMT 2 Mar 83

["Pool" item]

[Excerpt] Kigali, March 2 (TANJUG) -- President of Rwanda Major General Juvenal Habyarimana stated in an interview to TANJUG that the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi takes place at a time of mounting tension on the international scene, of the continuing arms race and struggle for spheres of influence, all as a result of the super powers' bloc rivalry. The Rwandese president expressed confidence in the role and importance of the Nonaligned Movement, stressing that the "seventh summit in Delhi will be an opportunity for the reaffirmation and strengthening of the movement itself and of its role".

"I am firmly convinced that the nonaligned countries, owing to the justness of the principles on which their movement is founded, will contribute to the lessening world tension and strengthening security. Genuine detente would constitute an important condition for development based on cooperation and mutual assistance which are, at the same time, among the substantive principles of nonalignment", General Habyarimana said.

Strict observance of these principles could provide solutions for crucial problems facing the international community and the Nonaligned Movement itself, he added. Speaking of problems which will be on the nonaligned summit's agenda, General Habyarimana underlined the necessity of establishing a new and more equitable international economic order. He called for the renewal of the "North-South dialogue as well as for the launching of global negotiations in the framework of the United Nations. [quotation marks as received]

The Rwandese president assessed that the creation of a new international order was not a short-term task but a long and complex process to which the developing countries, including Rwanda, will contribute by cooperating on the bilateral and multi-lateral levels in the framework of regional organizations. He also underlined that such cooperation had been included by the Organization of African Unity in its strategy for the development of the African continent up to the year 2000.

Speaking of differences and conflicts between nonaligned countries, General Habyarimana underscored that their causes lie primarily in super powers' rivalry, their antagonism which is felt throughout the international community, as well as in the attempts by some nonaligned countries to realize their interests to the disadvantage of others.

For this reason, the Rwandese president called for the easing of tension in the international community as a whole which, in his estimation, would gradually eliminate the super powers' contention for spheres of influence. It is in this field that the Nonaligned Movement could play a significant role, General Habyarimana said, expressing deep confidence in the movement and the fundamental principles of nonalignment whose justness can serve as a starting point for the just and peaceful resolving of disputes and crises.

GHANA

GOVERNMENT SAYS COUP ATTEMPT FOILED 27 FEB

AB021823 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] The government says an attempt to overthorw it last Sunday has been foiled. An official statement issued in Accra this afternoon said following a period of surveillance, the security agencies last Sunday arrested nine soldiers and two civilians at a house in Achimota in connection with a plot to overthrow the government of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] and assassinate various political and military leaders in the country. The house in which the arrests were carried out was full of military equipment, including heavy machine guns, rockets, and ammunition. Also found was a prepared text of a speech to be read to the nation and a list of those persons to be killed. There is evidence to connect this preparation with the attempted coup of 23 November last year.

The list of those selected for assassination included Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, WO Class 1 Adjei Baudi, Brigadier Quainoo, Colonel Ewa, Lieutenant Colonel Seidu Ayoma, Lieutenant Colonel Klutse, Captain Tsikata, Captain Kwashiga, Captain Partington, Lieutenant Hatse, Lieutenant Richter-Addo Mr Kugblenu, inspector general of police, Mr B.B.D. Asamoah, Mr P.V. Obeng, Mr Riad Hoziefeh, and others.

Also found during the search of the house was a list of financial contributions made by certain individuals and a document which gave details of spiritual rituals which had been undertaken using sheep, candles, cola, cowries, and talismans.

Those arrested are Corporal Thomas Appiah Boateng, Corporal Theophilus Doku Corporal Otehwere, Lance Corporal Moro, Private Fittih, Lance Corporal Aminakwa, Private Twumhene, Corporal Sylvester Avujivi, Mr Godfried Ossei, and Mr Daniel Korley.

The arrested persons had all gathered at the house in Achimota for final instructions to launch their attack later that day. The leaders of the plot, Major Akansen, Lieutenant Colonel Abito and Dr Ishmael Antwi, and the occupants of the house in which the arrests were effected are at large and are being sought by the security agencies.

Sergeant Ossei and Lance Corporal Moses, who escaped arrest, are also being sought.

Two of the arrested soldiers, who were injured during a brief exchange of fire, were rushed to the 37 military hopsital. The wife of Dr Antwi, Mrs Stephanie Sarah Antwi, an Afro-American by birth, was seen leaving the house in a car with registration number CD215 shortly after the arrest of the soldiers. She is wanted by the security agencies for questioning.

Dr Antwi also holds an American passport, No A279266Y, issued in a Puerto Rican name of Roberto Figuerua Dominoques.

The statement added that the following persons are wanted by security agencies in connection with this plot: They are Dr Ishmael Antwi, alias Roberto Figueru Dominoques; Lieutenant Colonel John Lucas Abito, Major Alexander Akanson; Sergeant Albert Ossie; Lance Coporal Moses Atiansoh; Private John Ayoni; Mrs Stephanic Sarah Antwi nee Bell.

IVORY COAST

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH PRC

AB021219 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Joint communique issued in Beijing on 1 March 1983]

[Text] The Governments of the Republic of Ivory Coast and the PRC, in their desire to promote and develop friendly and cooperative relations between their two countries, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as of today. These relations are based on the principles of equality, nonagression, reciprocal advantages, peaceful solution to conflicts, noninterference in the internal affairs of either country, and mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political and economic options.

The Government of the PRC supports the efforts made by the Ivorian Government to preserve the nation's independence, to guarantee the respect of its sovereignty, and to develop the economy of the Republic of Ivory Coast.

The Ivorian Government recognizes the Government of the PRC as the only legal government representing all the Chinese people.

The Chinese Government states that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the PRC. The Ivorian Government takes cognizance of this.

The two governments will exchange ambassadors as soon as possible and in conformity with international practice they will give each other assistance in the establishment of their embassies and the carrying out of duties of these embassies in their respective capitals.

Issued in Beijing on 1 March 1983.

Signed for the Ivorian Government by Simeon Ake, minister of foreign affairs, and for the government of the PRC, Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs.

LIBERIA

NANCY DOE VISITS MARKETS, DENIES PLOT

AB022132 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] The first lady of Liberia, Mrs Nancy B. Doe, has reacted to the article published in an independent Sierra Leone newspaper PROGRESS. On 19 February, the paper reported that the Liberian leader CIC [Commander in Chief] Samuel Kanyon Doe personally shot and killed his wife Nancy. Speaking to marketers at the rally time and general markets on United Nations Drive today, Mrs Doe said that she had never and will never connive with anybody or group of persons to harm her husband, CIC Samuel Kanyon Doe. According to LINA [LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY], Mrs Doe visited the markets to further clarify the minds of the public about her existence.

MALI

FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS MOSCOW 28 FEB

For Moscow reports on the visit to the Soviet Union by Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin Beye, see the Sub-Saharan Africa section of the 1 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

NIGERIA

AIRLINE REPORTS ALL ILLEGAL ALIENS AIRLIFTED

AB021213 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] The Nigerian Airways has airlifted all the illegal immigrants from the Murtala Mohamed Airport, Ikeja. The director of field services of the airline, Alhaja Mahmoud Shaba, said in Lagos yesterday that the last batch of nearly 200 immigrants were airlifted to Ghana on Monday. Alhaji Mahmoud said that the airways used the services of KLM and Swissair to meet the Federal Government deadline of February 28.

PPA SELECTS TWO PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

AB021726 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] The Progressive Parties Alliance, PPA, in Nigeria is to field two presidential candidates for this year's election. This was stated in a communique issued at the end of its meeting in Lagos. The candidates are Chief Obafemi Awolowo of the Unity Party of Nigeria, UPN, and Dr Namdi Azikiwe of the Nigeria People's Party, NPP. The communique, which was signed by Chief Awolowo, Dr Azikiwe, and other leaders of the alliance, said that the decision to field two presidential candidates was a matter of political strategy. It added that all parties in the alliance have been asked to conclude the nomination of candidates at all levels of the general elections as quickly as possible to facilitate effective campaigns before the end of the dry season.

EKWUEME SAYS COUNTRY TO REMAIN IN OPEC

AB022012 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Nigeria has declared that she has no intention of pulling out of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The decision was made in Lagos today by the vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, while briefing media executives. He explained that if Nigeria, as a foundation member of OPEC, pulled out, other countries would have no choice but to take the cue, which would mean the eventual death of the organization. The vice president stated that without OPEC the price of crude oil would return to the pre-OPEC level of about 5 naira per barrel. Dr Ekwueme defended the cuts in the price of Nigeria's oil, which he explained was in the best interest of the country. He cited some oil-producing countries that did not belong to OPEC but were using the organization's standard price to sell their inferior crude oil.

NPP OFFICIAL ON OIL PRICES, RELATIONS WITH OPEC

AB030817 Lagos NAN in English 0748 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Calabar, Mar 2 (NAN) -- The chairman of the NPP [Nigerian People's Party] in Imo, Chief R.B.K. Okafor, said in Calabar yesterday that Nigeria would leave OPEC if the party and the Progressives came into power.

Addressing newsmen, Chief Okafor said that an NPP administration would not tie the fortunes of Nigeria to the economies of small rich Arab states and that the party would also increase oil production to 2.5 million barrels a day. He noted that the NPP would further reduce Nigeria's oil price.

Chief Okafor, who is also the chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the unregistered Progressive People's Party (PPP), called for the postponement of this year's elections to next February. He claimed that the inability of Fedelo [Federal Electoral Commission] to compile an accurate voters list was an indication that there would be no free and fair elections this year. He urged Fedeco to conduct a fresh registration of voters in June.

NAN CRITICIZES U.S. MEDIA ON AFRICAN COVERAGE

AB010905 Lagos NAN in English 0830 GMT 1 Mar 83

[NAN feature item: "U.S. Media Coverage of the Illegal Aliens Issue"]

[By Lawrence Ukwu, NAN correspondent in New York]

[Text] It did not surprise anyone used to U.S. media coverage of African events. But one would have thought that because of the sensitivity of or [word indistinct] professional. [sentence as received] This did not happen.

Perhaps to some extent, some correspondents at the UN helped to set the pace for the U.S. media due to their apparent interest in Nigerian affairs.

At the regular noon briefing for UN correspondents, some of these journalists asked questions which virtually amounted to a violation of human rights, and felt that the UN Security Council should be summoned on the issue.

Among the nations influential newspapers, only THE NEW YORK TIMES had a journalist who filed in reports from Lagos and neighbouring west African countries. But that was not until January 31. Even then, that day's issue of the paper contained reports on the illegal aliens, with a Lagos dateline and REUTERS as the sources.

It has not been determined whether the entire story which appeared in the January 31 edition can be attributed to REUTERS. However, the story contained information which ought to have been verified by the Ministry of External Affairs, but neither REUTERS nor THE TIMES did so.

For Example, paragraph 14 of that story states among other things: Nigeria's expulsion order, in the midst of recession and slumping oil sales, took other governments by surprise.

This is contrary to the statement made by Nigeria's deputy permanent representative to the United Nations, Dr. Oladapo Fafowora, when he addressed a recent world news conference at the UN headquarters on the illegal aliens.

Dr. Fafowora said: The Federal Government's order was in no way precipitate. It was made only after due consultations with the governments of member-states of ECOWAS. Those governments were fully informed in advance of the decision of the Federal Government, that for a variety of legitimate reasons, Nigeria could no longer continue to shelter unskilled illegal immigrants.

All the governments concerned agreed with the Federal Government of Nigeria that the expulsion order did not in any way contravene ECOWAS protocols on the free movement of people and goods within the community. This is why there has been no protests any of the governments concerned:

Notwithstanding this conference addressed by Dr. Fafowora, the media went to town the way they did. There was even no mention of conference on any of the television stations in New York. In one of its news bulletins, ABC Television showed pictures of people who claimed to be Ghanaians, who said they were beaten and their belongings stolen by Nigerians.

This claim, however, contradicts what another national newspaper, THE WASHINGTON POST, carried on January 31, in its report eneiled, "Nigeria Expels Thousands of Foreigners." In paragraph five of that report, credited to Lexie Vereon, the writer says: But U.S. officials said there have been few reports of violence caused by the expulsion order.

The ABC also showed some pictures which it said were those of Nigerian youths beating Ghanaians. However, in close viewing, it was obvious to all Nigerians in New York that the pictures were taken at a UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] political rally. The caps which the youths wore and the flags they hoisted made this clear. And whatever squabble that might have ensued certainly had nothing to do with illegal aliens.

No major newspaper carried reports on the Fafowora conference. And THE NEW YORK TIMES UN correspondent, Bernard Nossiter, deliberately ignored the conference in order to report on UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's, private appeal to Nigeria to slow down the exodus of aliens.

In another report, TIMES correspondent, James Clarity, told of one American, Lowell Nelson, who was the most active volunteer food collector and distributor in Lome for the returnees.

Somewhere in his story, he explained that the middle-aged Nelson had come to Africa to make his fortune, and had made and lost it in Nigeria. Nelson, now based in Lome, was said to be an importer and exporter. However, Clarity was unable to show how others helped. Nor did he say whether the west African governments rendered any assistance.

On Tuesday, February 1, Clarity quoted unnamed Western diplomats as saying that in view of Nigeria's pending elections, the expulsion of the illegal aliens was carried out to avoid disorders stemming from religious and ethnic disputes, especially in the northern part of the country. Such trouble could threaten the presidents' re-election, he quoted the unnamed Western diplomat as saying.

It is not therefore difficult to realise that the times decided to give the issue a political connotation, despite to expel illegal aliens and nothing to do with politics or the forthcoming elections.

THE WASHINGTON POST in its February [no date given] edition under the title "West African Refugees," said in paragraph two: No one questions Nigeria's right to remove undocumented aliens. The U.S. ousts people in this class every day. What is hard to understand, however, is why the Nigerian Government acted so precipitately without giving the aliens time to arrange their affairs, and without consulting the neighbouring states, which, notwithstanding the distress of their own that led their citizens to leave home in the first place, are expected to take them back without a moments pause.

Checks made on U.S. immigration policy as well as those of some other nations have shown that there are no provisions for aliens to enter and remain in a country without the necessary documents. Where they are caught, they have been bundled back to their countries on the next available flight. And nowhere in the world are illegal aliens given days or even weeks to make preparations to leave a country they entered in illegally.

SENEGAL

INTERIOR MINISTRY ANNOUNCES VOTE COUNT 1 MAR

AB010914 Paris AFP in French 0833 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Dakar, 1 Mar (AFP) -- President Abdou Diouf was elected on Sunday with 83.88 percent of the votes cast, a spokesman for the Interior Ministry announced on Tuesday morning at the end of the vote counting.

Abdoulaye Wade obtained 14.60 percent; Mamdou Dia, 1.18 percent; Majhemout Diop, 0.14 percent; and Oumar Wone, 0.2 percent.

The voter turnout was 57.62 percent compared to 63.12 percent in 1978. During those elections, President Leopold Sedar Senghor, the predecessor of Abdou Diouf, was elected with 82.28 percent of the total votes cast compared to 17.60 percent for Mr Wade.

The spokesman for the ministry stated that these results, which were based on the total votes cast with the exception of those from three polling places, were not official as the Supreme Court is the only competent authority to publish the final results.

Opposition: Results Fraudulent

AB020716 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] The United Action Anti-Imperialist Forum held a press conference this morning at the headquarters of the Democratic League in Dakar. The forum, which backed Mamadou Dia's candidacy in the presidential elections last Sunday, groups together the Democratic League-Movement for the Labor Party, the Communist Workers League, the People's Democratic Movement and the Union for a People's Democracy.

Reporter Mamadou Ndoye condemned what, according to him, happened during the elections. For him, it is obvious that there were more than the usual frauds because they would have been insignificant in the face of the opposition's success.

[Begin Mamadou Ndoye recording] No validity can be accorded to such elections. We say: (?All right). The Socialist Party has simply [words indistinct] the polling stations and one can consider that at least 50 percent of the votes in favor of the Socialist Party are in fact fraudulent. [Words indistinct] we are burying the results of the elections given by the Ministry of the Interior. If the Supreme Court upholds those results, we will simply demand the cancellation of these elections [end recording].

For Mr Ndoye, even though the opposition contends it won the general victory, it will, however, continue its struggle for the great triumph of the forces of change.

In fact, following the debates with newsmen, several questions can be asked. Will the opposition, which has refused to recognize the results of the presidential elections, do the same in the legislative elections? In other words, will the elected opposition members of Parliament take up their seats in the National Assembly?

It is noteworthy that the official results are still awaited from the Supreme Court.

MOZAMBIQUE

MILITARY TRIBUNAL HANDS DOWN SENTENCES IN BEIRA

MB281830 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1100 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Communique issued by Revolutionary Military Tribunal in Beira on 22 February 1983]

[Text] Under the terms of law No 3/79 of 29 March, the Revolutionary Military Tribunal met from 10 to 15 February 1983 in Beira to try a number of defendants from Sofala province who were accused under the terms of the law on crimes against the security of the people and the people's state. During its working sessions the Revolutionary Military Tribunal tried the following individuals:

Finlay Dion Hamilton, married, aged 48, director of Manica Freight Service, son of (Evans Finlay Coony) Hamilton and (Dorothy Lucy) Hamilton, born in Manchester, England, a resident of Beira at the time of his detention and a British national;

(Maria Jose Rodrigues da Rocha), divorced, aged 34, secretary, born in Beira, daughter of (Jose da Rocha) and (Maria Rodrigues da Rocha), a resident of Beira at the time of her detention and a Portuguese national;

(Antonio Martinho da Silva Guerra), married, aged 61, official dispatcher and department chief, born in Valparaiso, Vila Nova de Gaia, Portugal, son of (Severo Martins da Silva) and (Lucinda Domingos Guerra) and a Portuguese national;

Benjamin Fox, Jr, married, aged 41, born in Beira, department chief with Manica Freight Service of Beira, son of Benjamin Fox and (Joaquina da Silva Coelho) and a Portuguese national;

Joao Benedito Antoninho Fernandes, married, aged 61, born in Goa, India, son of (Paulo Antonio) Fernandes and (Lourenca da Silva), department chief with the freight service and a Portuguese national;

Maria Odete Terezinha do Menino Jesus Rodrigues, married, aged 24, born in Beira, daughter of (Bernardo) Rodrigues and (Eresmina Carmina Luis), a typist with Manica Freight Service and a Portuguese national;

Joaquim Martinho da Silva, married, aged 45, employed by Manica Mozambique, born in Goa, India, son of (Constancio Rosario) da Silva and (Tereza) da Silva and a Portuguese national;

Cipriano Exaltacao Monteiro, married, aged 48, employed by Manica Mozambique, born in Beira, son of (Manuel Agostinho) Monteiro and (Joana Conceicao) Monteiro and a Portuguese national;

(Francisco Joao Simbe), aged 32, married, son of (Joao Simbe) and (Elisa Sithoi), born in Machaze, Manica, and a Mozambique national;

(Augusto Jose de Arimateias), married, aged 30, son of (Jose de Arimateias) and (Justice Sumboreiro), born in Tete and a Mozambique national;

(Tauzame Njovo), single, aged 39, born in Mapanda, Manica, son of (Cesame Njovo) and (Ciasse Muiambo) and a Mozambique national;

Alcino Fernandes da Costa Pinto, aged 30, married, son of Costa Pinto and (Isabel Conceicao), a resident of Maforga at the time of his detention and a Portuguese national;

(Manuel Zutabuta Sithole), aged 54, son of (Sithole) and (Maumeka), born in Machaze, a resident of Machaze at the time of his detention and a Mozambique national;

(Joaquim Ofisso Nhamunda), married, aged 32, son of (Ofisso Nhamunda) and (Mussamussa Muchanga), born in Mossurize, Manica, and a Mozambique national;

(John Samessone), married, aged 33, son of (Samessone Fombe) and (M'saine Damara) and a Zimbabwean national;

(Paulo Zindimuai), married, aged 32, son of (Kimba Muchinde Manica) and (Macia Moiane), born in Machaze, a resident of Machaze and a Mozambique national;

(Massunde Joao Bande), aged 36, married, son of (Bande Machava) and (Mandorere Motinate), born in Chibabava, Sofala, and a Mozambique national;

(Lucas Maposse), single, aged 25, born in Machaze, Manica, son of (Tafula Mapossa) and (Posseca Chaia) and a Mozambique national;

(Filipe Seda Maposse), aged 38, married, son of (Seda Mapossa) and (Chibossa Sithole), born in Buzi, Sofala, and a Mozambique national;

(Manuel Reis Machirica), aged 33, married, born in (Micausse), Zambezia, son of (Reis Machirica) and (Rosalina Jossale), a resident of Beira at the time of his detention and a Mozambique national;

Antonio Fernandes da Cunha Fonseca, married, aged 32, born in Sao Jacinto, Aveiro, Portugal, son of (Joaquim Maria) Fonseca and (Margarida da Cunha) and a Portuguese national;

(Daniel Mainato Alfaia), married, son of (Mainato Alfaia) and (Diana Ambissane), aged 27, born in Gorongoza, a resident of Gorongoza at the time of his detention and a Mozambique national;

(Tobias Prameta Kodjo), married, aged 23, son of (Prameta) and (Doze Lima), born in Gorongoza, a resident of Gorongoza at the time of his detention and a Mozambique national;

(Antonio Mavantu Machava), married, born in Machaze, Manica, aged 45, son of (Mapulanguacha) and (Chingana Nhamunda) and a Mozambique national;

(Luis Cossane), aged 39, married, businessman, son of (Zaba Grishi) and (Mape Chirume), born in Machaze, a resident of Machaze at the time of his detention and a Mozambique national;

(Joaquim Tafula Vutumana), aged 33, married, son of (Tafula Mutumane) and (Maibasse Nhamumba), born in Machaze and a Mozambique national;

(Mario Doliz Antonio), married, aged 27, son of (Doliz) and (Domingos), born in Cheringoma and a Mozambique national;

(Samuel Maveneca Saveneca), married, aged 39, son of (Siosse Saveka) and (Naiface Chinonhe Chitanda), born in Machaze and a Mozambique national;

(Maribopa Jaene Sithole Chilimone), aged 50, married, son of (Jaene Voteia) and (Muatonhasse), born in Buzi, Sofala, a resident of Buzi at the time of his detention and a Mozambique national;

(Parura Ernesto Sardinha), aged 52, married, son of (Sardinha) and (Rosa Nhauvura), born in Gorongoza and a Mozambique national;

(Gulinga Francisco Vinho), aged 33, married, son of (Vinho Muguiza) and (Nhamungue Sessaramba), born in Gorongoza and a Mozambique national;

(Antonio Mikanjo), aged 28, single, son of (Mikanjo Jonasse) and (Faustina), born in Dondo, Sofala, a resident of Dondo at the time of his detention and a Mozambique national;

(Bissorone Filipe Manhasa), aged 24, born in Machaze, son of (Manhassa) and (Sara Gaji), single and a Mozambique national;

(Filipe Paulo Tivane), aged 23, son of (Paulo Tivane) and (Sara Ndakaitane), single, born in Machaze and a Mozambique national;

(Joao Paulo Novela), single, aged 23, born in Maputo, son of (Fabiao Novela) and (Ana Nkuenha) and a Mozambique national;

(Augusto Jonasse Ambissene), aged 37, married, son of (Jonasse) and (Mzaia Ambissane), born in Tambara and a Mozambique national;

(Jorge Zefenias Libombo), aged 19, single, son of (Zefenias Libombo) and (Malinda Libombo), born in Maputo and a Mozambique national;

(Filipe Miquisse), aged 36, married, son of (Miquisse) and (Chalane), born in Machaze and a Mozambique national;

(Joao Joaquim Dias), aged 38, married, son of (Joaquim Dias) and (Jerusa Jacob), born in Cheringoma and a Mozambique national;

(David Alfredo), aged 29, married, born in Manica, son of (Alfredo Jambo) and (Maria Fomo) and a Mozambique national.

At the end of the hearings, in view of the evidence submitted, the Revolutionary Military Tribunal determined:

1. Regarding the actions of the defendants Finlay Dion Hamilton, (Maria Jose Rodrigues da Rocha), (Antonio Martinho da Silva Guerra), Benjamin Fox, Joao Benedito Antoninho Fernandes, Maria Odete Terezinha do Menino Jesus Rodrigues, Joaquim Martinho da Silva, and Cipriano Exaltacao Monteiro, it was ascertained that in late November 1982 the defendant Finlay Dion Hamilton ordered his subordinate Benjamin Fox to organize fuel reserves for Manica Freight Service because he was aware that there would be a fuel shortage in Beira within the next few days. Defendant Hamilton was found to be in illegal possession of assorted material amd military equipment hidden in his house at the time of his detention. This included a 9-mm Walther pistol, 2 Star pistols, a flare pistol, defensive grenades and 1 offensive grenade, 2 of which were in good working condition, about 200 rounds of ammunition, unassembled radio transmitters, and assorted parts. The defendant tried to get rid of part of this by ordering his wife, (Maria Jose da Rocha), to hide it or by sending some of it abroad through diplomatic channels.

It was further ascertained that prior to this detention defendant Hamilton ordered the collection of all fuel coupons for his company's vehicles, including ones that were not roadworthy, and then ordered the storage of a considerable amount of fuel totaling 1,000 liters. Strangely, a few days later, at dawn on 9 December 1982, there was an explosion at the Munhava fuel depot caused by an act of sabotage which resulted in heavy losses to the country's economy. About 500,000 contos' worth of fuel alone was lost. On the morning of 9 December, by strange coincidence, defendant Hamiliton made persistent requests to take off in his private plane for South Africa, allegedly on company business to contact customers in Malawi and Zambia.

2. Several months before defendant Hamilton had signed an agreement with defendant (Antonio Martinho da Silva Guerra) relating to the purchase and sale of immovable property located at plot No 252, Macuti, Rua dos Pioneiros No 863. This agreement was faked and as such is null and void since it was phoney right from the start. Through this agreement defendant (Antonio Guerra) intended to sell his house for foreign currency to Manica Freight Service.

3. Regarding defendant (Maria Jose Rodrigues da Rocha), who has been Hamilton's common law wife for 6 years, she was an accomplice in Hamilton's crimes since:

A. Defendant (Maria Jose Rodrigues da Rocha), in an attempt to cover up for her husband, tried to remove the weapons from the house and hid ammunition in flower pots;

B. She handed one pistol and the grenades to a consul in Beira so that he could dispose of them. The delivery was made by the defendant herself.

4. Regarding defendant Benjamin Fox, who is an intimate friend and collaborator of Dion Hamilton, on a certain day in November 1982, when he was giving instructions to Benedito prior to his intended departure for Portugal on vacation, he told Benedito to make arrangements because there would be a gasoline shortage in Beira. However, although he had found it strange, he did not report the matter to the authorities despite having learned this in advance through Hamilton. Instead, he used the information for propaganda purposes with other officials of Manica Freight Service.

5. Regarding defendant Joao Benedito Fernandes, he reportedly said in front of Cipriano and others, during a dinner at the house of defendant Odete Rodrigues on the day before the fuel depot was sabotaged, that he had been told by Fox that there would be a fuel shortage in Beira and that it would be better for them to make arrangements.

6. Regarding the defendant Maria Odete Rodrigues, she had also heard from Benedito, her uncle, that there would be a fuel shortage in Beira. However, she did not pay much attention to the conversation because she was busy preparing dinner for the visitors.

7. Defendant Joaquim Martinho da Silva is also accused of having knowledge that there would be a fuel shortage in Beira, information that he had obtained from Benedito Fernandes at work. In fact, on the afternoon of 9 December, Joaquim da Silva asked Fernandes if what he had told him on the previous day was related to the sabotage of the fuel depot. Fernandes did not answer him.

8. Regarding the defendant Cipriano Monteiro, he was also present at the dinner given by Odete and had heard Benedito telling the guests to make arrangements because either on the following day or in the next few days there would be a fuel shortage in Beira and that it would be better for them to fill up their automobiles and store gasoline.

Under the terms of law No 2/79, and in view of the facts presented, the Revolutionary Military Tribunal decided:

A. Defendant Finlay Dion Hamilton was found to be the perpetrator of acts equivalent to terrorism for illegal possession of firearms and for agitation. Under these terms the tribunal sentenced the defendant to 20 years in prison and ordered the confiscation of his assets, which will revert to the state. Once his sentence has been served, the defendant must be immediately expelled from the People's Republic of Mozambique.

B. The Revolutionary Military Tribunal decided to consider defendant (Maris Jose Rodrigues da Rocha) as the de facto wife of defendant Hamilton although she is not his legal wife yet. Under these terms, the tribunal decided to release her from any charges. However, in view of her actions to cover up the crimes committed by defendant Hamilton, defendant (Maria da Rocha) must be expelled from the People's Republic of Mozambique within 30 days from the date the sentence was passed and regarded as persona non grata.

C. Considering that the faked deal arranged by defendant (Antonio Martinho da Silva Guerra) did not threaten the security of the people and the people's state, the tribunal decided to acquit the defendant and to release him in peace and freedom.

D. The tribunal decided that defendant Benjamin Fox, Jr, was guilty of the crimes of agitation and failure to comply with the duty of denunciation. However, it was not possible to substantiate other charges against the defendant. Under these terms, the defendant was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment. Once the sentence has been served, the defendant must be expelled from the People's Republic of Mozambique.

E. The tribunal decided that defendant Joao Benedito Antoninho Fernandes was guilty of the crime of failure to comply with the duty of denunciation and as such sentenced him to 4 years' imprisonment. Once the sentence has been served, the defendant must be expelled from the People's Republic of Mozambique.

F. The tribunal decided to acquit the defendant Maria Odete Terezinha Rodrigues of any charges and thus released her in peace and freedom.

G. Regarding the defendants Joaquim Martinho da Silva and Ciprianou Exaltacao Monteiro, the tribunal decided to acquit them since it was not possible to substantiate the charges against them. However, the defendants failed to comply with their duty of denunciation and under these terms the tribunal ordered that they must leave the People's Republic of Mozambique as personae non grata within 30 days from the date the sentence was passed.

9. (Francisco Joao Simbe): In April 1982 the defendant joined a group of armed bandits in (Mutua). He then went to the enemy base at (Nhangau) where he underwent military training for about 1 month. The defendant stated that the (Nhangau) base is large and that it has a large area for planting crops. He also stated that there were many white instructors at the base and that they were equipped with communications devices.

The defendant remained at the base about 6 months. During this period, once he had completed his training, the defendant took part as a member of a group in a number of attacks against shops and populated points, plundering and robbing goods, particularly foodstuffs. During these actions the defendant used to threaten people with a PM weapon. The defendant also stated that the (Nhangau) base used to be supplied by helicopters which landed at night or at dawn unloading instructors, food, and weapons. Later the defendant escaped from the base and settled in (Mutua) village. However, he failed to report to the authorities. He was detected and neutralized by popular vigilance.

Under these terms the tribunal found the defendant (Francisco Joao Simbe) guilty of the crimes of membership in and collaboration with a clandestine organization, rebellion, and terrorism, punishable by law 2/79. The defendant was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

10. (Augusto Jose de Arimateias): In February 1980, while on a trip to Chimoio to look for a job, the defendant was kidnapped by a group of armed bandits. He was then taken to a base located near the (Kamankuko) river, where he underwent military training for 18 days. Once he had completed his training, the defendant was tasked to carry out reconnaisance operations against positions of our forces and militia in Inhaminga. He was detected and neutralized by our forces in Inhaminga while fulfilling the orders given by his superiors.

Under these terms the tribunal found the defendant guilty of the crimes of membership in the collaboration with a clandestine organization and of attempted espionage, punishable by law 2/79. The defendant was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment.

11. (Tauzame Njovo): The defendant started giving support to the armed bandits in December 1981. He offered them a goat, five chickens, and several kilos of flour when the bandits visited his house to look for food and to recruit new agents. The defendant allowed the bandits to live in his house for several weeks, and then decided to build a new house where he lived with his family. After that the defendant supplied the bandits on a regular basis with flour, beans, goats, and chickens and recruited new suppliers. The defendant said that he knew that former chiefs and police guards are the ones most actively involved in supplyinq the armed bands on the promise of being given power with the new independence. Speaking from his own experience, the defendant said that those who supply the bandits do so as follows: They leave the goods at forward posts and from there the bandits take the goods straight to their base.

In view of the evidence, and because of the degree of his involvement, the tribunal found the defendant guilty of the crimes of collaboration with a clandestine organization and of giving shelter and support to criminals. Under these terms the defendant was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

12. Alcino Fernandes da Costa Pinto: The defendant was accused of the crime of agitation by making insulting statements against the People's Republic of Mozambique and praising the armed bandits in a biased way while under the influence of alcohol. It must be pointed out that the defendant, together with his wife, his 5-year-old child, and five other Protuguese nationals, had recently been kidnapped by the armed bandits from the Maforga pipeline pumping station and released in Zimbabwe territory 30 days later.

During the trial it was established that the defendant did in fact make insulting and biased statements, in the presence of two people and while under the influence of alcohol, at a time when he was celebrating with some friends his release from the armed bandits.

The tribunal decided that it was correct and legitimate to consider the defendant legally responsible for the acts that he had committed. However, the tribunal, considering A) the statements made by the defendant were made while he was under the influence of alcohol and therefore not in his right mind; B) the defendant had been held in detention with the armed bandits, who forced him to live under critical and despairing conditions, and who threatened him with death or torture; C) the defendant has been in Mozambique for a very short period of time and, because of this, the defendant is unaware of the prevailing laws in the People's Republic of Mozambique and of the specific duties of a foreign national, decided to acquit the defendant.

13. (Manuel Zutabuta Sithole), (Joaquim Ofisso Nhamunda), (Paulo Zindimuai), (John Samessone), (Massunde Joao Bande), (Lucas Maposse), (Filipe Seda Maposse), (Maunuel Reis Machirica), (Daniel Mainato Alfaia), and (Tobias Prameta Kodjo): The defendants were accused of various crimes, namely sheltering and supporting criminals, being members of and collaborating with a clandestine organization, rebellion, terrorism, and sabotage. However, during the trial it was not possible to substantiate the charges lodged against them; thus the tribunal decided to acquit the defendants.

Regarding Defendant (John Samessone), who is a Zimbabwean national, the tribunal urged him to return to his country soon after his release.

14. (Antonio Mavantu Machava): The defendant began collaborating with the self-proclaimed free Africa movement in May 1981, after he was recruited by a certain (Filimone). With the latter, the defendant started collecting from the population produce and food which they stored at their houses and delivered to the bandits. As far as he can recall, the defendant and (Filimone) visited (Nhaonde) base twice, and they left goods for the armed bandits. They used Filimone's bicycle for transportation. The defendant said that he carried out this action with the aim of supporting his children at war, as he had been urged to do by the bandits' mobilization campaigns. When he realized that (Nhaonde) base had been destroyed by the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique [FPLM] on 22 June 1981, the defendant remained at home. Later, with questionable motives, he went to Machaze command. However, he was denounced and subsequently detained.

In view of the evidence, the tribunal found the defendant to be the perpetrator of the crimes of membership and of collaboration with a clandestine organization and of giving shelter and support to criminals, crimes punishable by law 2/79. The defendant was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment.

15. (Luis Cossane), (Joaquim Tafula Mutumana): Defendant (Luis Cossane) joined the self-proclaimed Mozambique National Resistance, a clandestine organization, in March 1981 after he was lured by the enemy. Defendant (Joaquim Mutumana) joined that enemy organization in June 1981 after he was lured by a certain (Lucas Maveneka). As members of this organization, the defendants were instructed by their leaders to collect goods from the population of the Machaze area and to store them in their houses, from where they would forward them to (Matambangue) base, (Tararo) circle. The goods were carried by bicycles which their leaders had taken from the people. On more than six occasions defendant (Luis Cossane) and his friends took flour, beans, chickens, goats, and nipa drink to the bandits' base. Apart from hoarding goods taken from the people, defendant (Luis Cossane) received armed bandits at his home, giving them drink, food, and shelter. In view of his leaders' trust in him, on three occasions the defendant went to the bandits' base to report to the leaders. He was the only civilian allowed on base.

Defendant (Joaquim Mutumana) took goods to (Nhamunga) base on two occasions.

In view of the evidence, the tribunal found the defendants to be the perpetrators of the crimes of membership of and collaboration with a clandestine organization and of giving shelter and support to criminals, acts punishable by law 2/79. Defendant (Luis Cossane) was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment, and defendant (Joaquim Tafula Mutumana) to 8 years' imprisonment.

16. (Mario Doliz Antonio): Late in 1979 the defendant joined a gang of armed bandits near Inhamacala sawmill, Gorongoza. He then went to the (Maute) area where he underwent military training. The defendant stayed with the bandits for about 2 months during which he took part in acts of plundering from population goods such as flour, sugar, salt, dried fish, clothes, and money. The defendant carried a Mauser weapon which the armed bandits had taken away from the secretary of the dynamizing group [grupo dinamizador] under threat of death.

In view of the evidence, the tribunal found defendant (Mario Doliz Antonio) to be the perpetrator of the crimes of membership of and collaboration with a clandestine organization and of the crime of terrorism, which are punishable by law 2/79. The defendant was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment.

17. Antonio Fernandes da Cunha Fonseca: The defendant was accused of the crime of agitation for spreading reactionary propaganda that he had heard from the Voice of Free Africa and of the crime of insulting party and state leaders while he was on the high seas aboard a prawn trawler belonging to fishing industry company of Beira. However, during the trial, and in accordance with all legal procedures, it was not possible to substantiate any of the charges lodged against the defendant. Under these terms the Revolutionary Military Tribunal decided to acquit the defendant. However, those who made false allegations and who acted in bad faith against the defendant by accusing him of acts which he did not commit must be questioned by a court of law.

18. (Parura Ernesto Sardinha) and (Gulinga Francisco Vinho): The defendants, under the leadership of a certain (Albano Cingano), burned 30 houses in Vanduzi communal village after forcing the people to gather their possessions and abandon their houses. Apart from the irreparable moral harm and material damage that they have caused to the people of that village, the defendants forced them to return to their places of origin under the threat of being killed or having their ears chopped off. Then the defendants went into hiding in the bush, but they were later discovered and arrested by the people's militia.

In view of the evidence, the tribunal found the defendants to be the perpetrators of the crime of terrorism and condemened them to 12 years' imprisonment.

19. (Augusto Jonasse Ambissene): It was proved during the trial that in August 1978 the defendant joined members of the self-proclaimed clandestine organization free Africa. The defendant was then taken to an enemy base where he remained for 1 year and 3 months. He underwent military training for 2 months, after which he took part in two attacks in the Inchope region, where the defendant and other bandits burned a bus, murdered some of its passengers, and plundered the passengers' property. The defendant took part in the attack against Muda barracks. He was tasked by his leaders to reconnoiter FPLM barracks and positions. The defendant reconnoitered the political and military training center at Dondo and the workshop depot. Whenever the defendant was sent on a reconnaissance mission, he received between 1,000 and 5,000 meticais for expenses. He even took his wife and two children to the enemy's base since he considered himself to be totally committed.

In view of the evidence, the tribunal found defendant (Augusto Ambissene) to be the perpetrator of the crimes of membership of and collaboration with a clandestine organization, the crime of armed rebellion, and the crime of espionage. Under these terms the revolutionary military tribunal sentenced the defendant to death by firing squad.

20. (Jorge Zefenias Libombo): Late in 1979 the defendant deserted from the FPLM after undergoing military training for 6 months. After his desertion from the FPLM the defendant joined the armed bandits of his own free will. For this purpose the defendant went to (Mazamba), Inhaminga, early in 1980. There the defendant underwent military training for 30 days, after which he was issued a PM weapon. Once his training was completed, the defendant was appointed leader of a 12-man gang. The group had been tasked to attack shops and steal goods. In November, while fulfilling wheir task, the defendant and his gang attacked four shops in Muanza, Sofala, from which they stole 20 bags of rice, 6 bags of flour, clothing, and other goods. The goods were then taken to the enemy base on a tractor, the owner of which had been kidnapped by the group. During the attacks the defendant murdered three members of the population. The defendant, together with his group, attacked two shops in Machaze, plundering all the available goods.

In view of the evidence the tribunal found defendant (Jorge Libombo) to be the perpetrator of the crimes of membership of and collaboration with a clandestine organization, armed rebellion, and terrorism. Under these terms the Revolutionary Military Tribunal sentenced defendant (Jorge Zefenias Libombo) to death by firing squad.

21. (Filipe Miquisse): In June 1978, the defendant joined a group of armed bandits and was then taken to Sitatonga base, where he stayed for 2 years. At the base the defendant received military training on two occasions. When the base was destroyed by our armed forces, the defendant fled to another base at (Beza), where he stayed for a month. He then went to (Grudja) base. In the early stage the defendant, as a recruit, was only responsible for gathering firewood, cooking food for his leaders, building huts under the trees, as well as carrying goods and foodstuffs which the bandits stole from the people. Later, however, the defendant took part in the following attacks: A) In Machaze the defendant and other bandits stole 10 bags of flour, clothing, 2 bags of salt, 30 cartons of cigarettes, and money from (Madala) shop. They stole money from (Chicatecane) shop; B) In Chbabava they stole 5 bags of flour, 3 bags of salt, money, chickens, and 5 pigs from (Graca's) shop. They stole 12 bags of flour and 3 bags of salt from (Jamusse's) shop.

As soon as the defendant completed his training, he was issued an AKM weapon and he took part in an ambush staged in Machaze, where he and his group attacked an Ifa truck, murdering its passengers. The defendant also took part in an attack against an FPLM position at (Macate), killing a number of soldiers. In view of his qualities and the trust he inspired from his leaders, the defendant was appointed deputy commander of a 200-man group. The defendant, together with his group of bandits, carried out the following operations: destruction of a shop at (Canagunde), from which they stole a quantity of goods, destruction of a shop at (Chicondure), Machaze, from which they stole 16 bags of clothing, shirts, and trousers, 20 bolts of cloth, 4 bags of sugar, 1 box of soap, 9 liters of oil, 25 pangas, and 38 packets of sweets; they attacked a shop at (Chissungwana), from which they stole everything; they attacked a flour mill at (Ode), from which they stole 20 bags of flour.

The defendant admitted that during these operations he burned about 20 houses, murdered 30 members of the population and 15 FPLM soldiers, and kidnapped a number of youngsters aged between 15 and 20. As group commander the defendant had two AKM weapons. He said that he had jointed the bandits to conquer the country and that after the new independence he would take up a post of great responsibility and earn lots of money.

In view of the evidence the tribunal found defendant (Filipe Miquisse) to be the perpetrator of the crimes of membership of and collaboration with a clandestine organization, as one of its leaders, and the crimes of armed rebellion and terrorism. Under these terms the Military Revolutionary Tribunal sentenced the defendant to death by firing squad.

22. (Samuel Maveneca Savenca): The defendant was recruited by a certain (Wairosse Sithole) to join the ranks of the armed bandits and was given the task of collecting foodstuffs which would be forwarded to (Bandama) base. The defendant said that each of the bandits' collaborators was in charge of 10 houses where he could store all goods requested by the bandits. The collection of goods took place every Wednesday. The defendant said that he was in charge of 15 houses. He also stated that he had gone to the base on four occasions to deliver the goods that he had collected. However, he was never allowed to enter the base. The goods were left at forward positions.

In view of the evidence the tribunal found the defendant to be the perpetrator of the crimes of membership of and collaboration with a clandestine organization and of giving shelter and support to criminals. Such crimes are punishable by law 2/79. The defendant was sentenced to 8 years imprisonment.

23. (Maribopa Jaene Sithole Chilimone): On 29 October 1981, at about 1600, the defendant gave food and shelter to a group of armed bandits in his own home. At dawn the following morning the bandits left the defendant's house and attacked our forces' position near the (Guaraguara) power station. After the attack the bandits returned to the defendant's house, and he gave them a goat for lunch. The defendant also gave them a bag of corn meal and lent them his own bicycle to carry the flour to (Masquire) base. Later the defendant went to get his bicycle at the base.

In view of the evidence the tribunal found the defendant to be the perpretator of the crimes of membership of and collaboration with a clandestine organization and of giving shelter and support to criminals. Such crimes are punishable by law 2/79. The defendant was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment.

24. (Bissorone Filipe Manhassa) and (Filipe Paulo Tivane): Both defendants were kidnapped by a group of armed bandits in January 1981. They were taken to (Chimenje) base. Somewhere in Manica, where they underwent military training. Defendant (Bissorone Manhassa) spent 2 months at the base. When the base was attacked by our forces, defendant (Bissonorne) fled and hid in his house.

Defendant (Filipe Tivane) spent 1 month with the bandits and fled to his home before he had finished his training. However, both defendants did not surrender themselves to the authorities, nor did they report their experiences with the armed bandits to the authorities.

In view of the evidence the tribunal found the defendants to be the perpretrators of the crimes of membership of and collaboration with a clandestine organization. Such crimes are punishable under the terms of Sections 1 and 3 of Article 10. Regarding defendant (Paulo Tivane), the tribunal considered his spontaneous confession during the investigation and during the trial as a particularly mitigating circumstance. He was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment. Defendant (Bissorone Filipe Manhassa) was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment.

25. (Joao Joaquim Dias): In January 1980 the defendant joined the armed bandits in the Gorongoza region. He was then taken to an enemy base situated at (Nhandala), where he received military training for 90 days. During his training he learned how to handle PM weapons and how to throw grenades. The defendant admitted that after his training he took part in two ambushes against the FPLM, one armed robbery against the defenseless population, as well as the plundering of shops in (Nhadaka), (Mashona), Muanza, and Inhaminga. He also stated that he realized that many people died during these operations but he could not give a precise figure.

In March 1981 the defendant and his group established themselves near Sayane locality, (Inchichi) area. A new base was built, and a certain (Daniasse Jacob) was its leader. The base had a garrison of 50 armed bandits and an equal number of recruits. At the base the bandits had logistical support which enabled them to carry out their operations. In mid-1982 the defendant was given the task of reconnoitering the bridge over the Pungue River which had recently been destroyed. The objective was to see if repair work had been started. They intended to sabotage the bridge again due to its strategic importance The defendant, however, was discovered and arrested by the FPLM because of the impudent and flagrant manner with which he reconnitered the area.

In view of the evidence the tribunal found defendant (Joao Dias) to be the perpetrator of the crimes of membership of and collaboration with a clandestine organization, rebellion and armed rebellion, terrorism, and attempted espionage. He was sentenced to death by firing squad.

26. (David Alfredo): On one night in October 1978 the defendant joined a group of armed bandits who were at his house while they were on leave. He was then an FPLM member. He was taken to what was then Southern Rhodesia, where he underwent military training for 3 months. In view of the good results he achieved during his training, the defendant was selected as an instructor. He served as an instructor for 6 months. Later the defendant was sent into Mozambique as part of a group of bandits. The group clashed with a unit of Zimbabwean soldiers which was on its way back to Zimbabwe after the cease-fire had been declared. The defendant and his group entered Mozambique through the (Zondue) area, Manica. In June 1980 the defendant and a certain (Zacarias Zenguai) were sent to Beira to reconnoiter vital targets such as the airport, the harbor, and the Air Force base. They had also been tasked to reconnoiter the local jail as part of a plan to free the armed bandits who had been captured, along with other inmates. However, they returned to the enemy base without accomplishing their mission. On 12 August 1980 they were sent back to complete their mission. However, they were detected and arrested by our forces at the Inhamizua control post. (Zacarias Zenguai) managed to escape. The defendant carried forged safe-conduct passes which had been issued by his superiors.

In view of the evidence the tribunal found defendant (David Alfredo) to be the perpetrator of the crimes of membership of and collaboration with a clandestine organization, armed rebellion, and attempted espionage. The tribunal considered the fact that the defendant was a former FPLM member to be an aggravating circumstance. The defendant was sentenced to death by firing squad.

27. (Joao Paulo Novela): On 6 April 1977 the defendant was kidnapped by a group of armed bandits while he was at a reeducation center somewhere in Gorongoza. He was then taken to Southern Rhodesia. He underwent military training at Odzi for 6 months. During his training the defendant learned how to handle all types of light weapons as well as bazookas, mortars, and grenades. After his military training the defendant, together with a group of 150 bandits, was sent into Mozambique, entering through the Espungabera border. The group established itself at Machaze and its duties included robbing and plundering goods from the people. The group was also tasked to kidnap youngsters to join the bandits' ranks and to ambush FPLM targets. During his first contact and subsequent combat, the defendant was wounded and then evacuated by helicopter to Rhodesia. Once he recovered, the defendant fled from the hospital and got a job on a farm. Soon after Zimbabwe's independence the defendant surrendered to the Zimbabwean and Mozambique authorities with the intention of rejoining society.

In view of the evidence the tribunal decided to find the defendant to be the perpetrator of the crimes of membership of and collaboration with a clandestine organization. Such crimes are punishable by law 2/79. The tribunal, however, considered as a particularly mitigating circumstance the readiness with which the defendant made his statement and the fact that he had surrendered to our authorities. Under these terms the tribunal sentenced the defendant to 6 years' imprisonment.

28. (Antonio Mikanjo): In June 1979 the defendant was lured by an enemy agent to join the armed bandits. The defendant went to an enemy base in the Catandica area, where he underwent military training. The defendant spent about 6 months at the enemy base. Once he completed his training the defendant was issued a PM weapon. When the base was attacked by our forces, defendant (Antonio Mikanjo), taking advantage of the existing confusion among the bandits, fled to his house. However, he did not surrender to our authorities, and he was detected by people's vigilance.

In view of the evidence the tribunal found the defendant to be the perpetrator of the crime of membership in and collaboration with a clandestine organization. Such crimes are punishable by law 2/79. He was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment.

Beira, 22 February 1983

'VOICE OF FREE AFRICA' ON MACHEL INITIATIVE

MB021650 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique
1700 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Unable to crush the revolt of the Mozambican people by force of arms, the oppressive communist regime of the Frelimo Party is now trying to find a solution to the problem through diplomatic channels in clear contradiction of Machel's boasts during his meeting with church organizations in December. Since the beginning of the year, the chief of the ruling Frelimo schemers has been holding regular talks with the permanent members of the UN Security Council. He is trying to convince them that, despite the Frelimo Party's totalitarian and repressive policies, the Mozambique people support the government and that there is no justification for the present struggle which is being waged by the Mozambique National Resistance [RNM] patriots.

Machel's present initiative is centered on the United States, a country which Maputo regards as the only power capable of exerting pressure on the RNM in view of Washington's tradition of treachery and chicanery in struggles waged by peoples for their freedom. To win U.S. support for his plan, Samora Machel speaks the language which capitalist imperialists are able to speak better than anyone else, that is, the language of the great economic potential and the fantastic resources which exist in southern Africa.

Despair and panic have taken the oppressive Frelimo regime by storm and have forced it to retreat from its own ideological principles. Thus Frelimo goes to the extreme of pawning our natural resources with its class enemy as a means of perpetuating the criminal and hidious regime led by Machel. However, Frelimo's choice of partners does not leave us any doubt about the uselessness of the initiative which Maputo's central government has raised, because none of these partners represents the RNM or is empowered in any way to act on behalf of the RNM, which is the voice of the Mozambique people and the decisive factor in the present conflict in Mozambique.

It does not surprise us that the United States has showed its readiness to take an active part in this diplomatic maneuver, because megalomania is one of the disorders which characterize Washington's desire to play the role of international gendarme. Furthermore, the United States is facing opposition from the African Continent against the Reagan administration's disastrous African policy. Because of this U.S. imperialism is now trying to recover the credibility that it once enjoyed in Africa, which was very little, or next to none, by aligning itself with Samora Machel's regime in his policy aimed at crushing the Mozambique people's just struggle for freedom. Regarding South Africa, for instance, Washington did its best to strengthen the abominable apartheid system after deceiving the world with the promise that it would force Pretoria to introduce domestic reforms as part of the so-called U.S. constructive engagement policy. In Namibia the United States created an impasse by claiming that independence for the occupied territory must be achieved by interfering in Angola's internal affairs.

In order to understand this incredible policy by which a country regarded as the bastion of democracy comes to the aid of a regime well-known for its aversion to the most basic and fundamental rights of the Mozambique people, and for its authoritarian and bloodthirsty nature, it is worth recalling the characteristics of U.S. imperialism.

Thanks to the ambiguity of its foreign policy, the United States has long ceased to be a source of inspiration to those who love freedom and democracy. In fact, Washington has lost the respect and the esteem of its own allies.

In Vietnam the United States sacrificed the lives of some 50,000 young Americans in the defense of the democracy of Saigon's puppet governments, which were systematically replaced in accordance with the recommendations by Henry Cabot Lodge to his bosses in Washington. In Cuba the United States supported the formation of the (?2506) Brigade, which planned to overthrow the treacherous regime of Fidel Castro. When the crucial moment arrived, however, the United States withdrew its promised support, which resulted in the Bay of Pigs defeat.

In Chile the United States decided to fight democracy by planning and executing the coup d'etat which toppled the democratically elected government of Salvador Allende. Thereafter, the United States backed the rise to power of the savage Pinochet regime and collaborated with it in its (?missing persons) policy.

In Poland the United States decided to openly support the Solidarity trade union movement, not out of sympathy for the just aspirations of Polish workers but only because supporting Solidarity gives the United States the opportunity to provoke the Soviet Union while serving the U.S. propaganda machine. Otherwise, the Americans would have done the same as in Hungary, where in 1956 they stabbed the Budapest uprisings in the back after encouraging them with Radio Free Europe. A similar situation is taking place in Afghanistan and, as with Poland, the international community awaits still more treachery or yet another sordid diplomatic maneuver which Washington might find necessary to implement.

This is the kind of policy which the United States is trying to pursue in Mozambique by naively thinking that the promises now being made by Samora Machel will result in the transformation of the Frelimo Party into southern Africa's United Fruit Company and Mozambique into a Bolivia-type banana republic. This is the reality we have to face in the difficult journey that will lead us to freedom for the Mozambique fatherland so that we may build a free society in Mozambique where justice and the respect of the rights of citizens will prevail.

Today, more than ever before, we must rely on our own energies and be ready for even greater sacrifices, for our enemy is no longer just Frelimo and Soviet imperialism but the so-called new allies Machel has found in Washington. Among our enemies we are forced to include the United Nations. As recently stated by its secretary general, the United Nations is an organization without any credibility in view of its inability to solve world political problems. Javier Perez de Cuellar knew what he was talking about, and it appears he is determined to keep the image of the world body unchanged, as can be seen by how relaxed he was in Maputo as he socialized with refined criminals who had just appeased their bloodthirsty instincts in Macia and Magude.

The struggle continues.